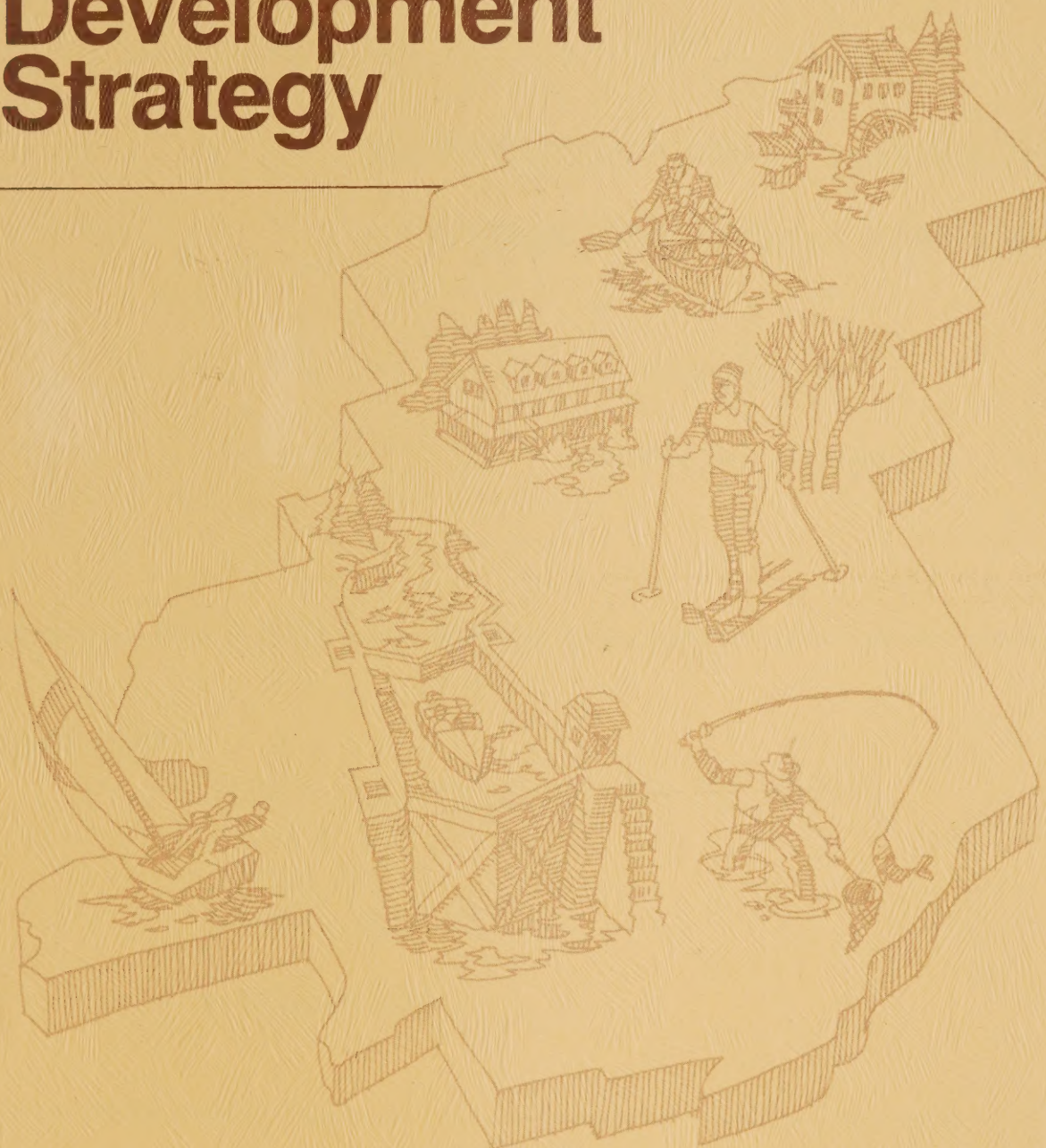




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PETERBOROUGH- HALIBURTON Tourism Development Strategy



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PETERBOROUGH – HALIBURTON

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

VOLUME 2

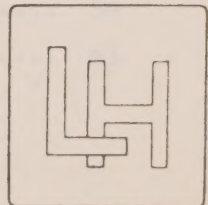
TECHNICAL APPENDIX


PREPARED FOR:

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TOURISM
HEARST BLOCK
900 BAY STREET
TORONTO, ONTARIO

SEPTEMBER 1981

LAVENTHOL & HORWATH
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SECTION I
INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

This document provides the resource and marketing background information on which the Peterborough-Haliburton tourism development strategies outlined in Volume 1 have been formulated. The wide variety of government policies, plans and programmes which influence the development opportunities are also outlined. The information has been derived from interviews with municipal, provincial and federal officials as well as from numerous research, planning reports and articles. All the information presented has been derived from secondary sources.

The remaining six sections contained in this document are outlined below.

Section II: Evaluation of Physiographic Landscape Units (pp. 3 - 85)

The 19 landscape units which compose the study zone are described in detail in this section. As well, the natural, physical, historical, archaeological and man-made resources of the study zone are evaluated for tourism development potential.

Section III: Tourism/Recreation Facilities Inventory (pp. 86 - 151)

This section presents details on each of the day-use and overnight facilities identified in the study zone. The nature and extent of the food and beverage establishments, and events and attractions are also shown in tabular form.

Section IV: Significant Resources (pp. 152 - 157)

This section provides an overview of the mining, forestry and agricultural activity of the Peterborough-Haliburton zone. It provides a

perspective against which the tourism development potential may be evaluated.

Section V: Market Segments, Patterns and Trends (pp. 158 - 219)

Detailed characteristics for each of the primary market segments as well as a description of the methodology used to determine market segment forecasts are presented in this section.

Section VI: Permanent and Seasonal Resident Characteristics (220 - 232)

This section provides a demographic profile of the study zone residents and their consumer spending habits. The extent of the cottage stock in the study zone is also discussed.

Section VII: Jurisdiction and Development Controls (233 - 244)

This section outlines the variety of jurisdictional policies, plans and programmes within which the tourism development strategies have been developed. The status of official plans which could guide or affect tourism development in each of the pertinent municipalities is presented.

SECTION II
EVALUATION OF PHYSIOGRAPHIC LANDSCAPE UNITS

PHYSIOGRAPHIC LANDSCAPE UNITS

Tourism development is very much dependent upon the presence of an attractive resource base. The natural, physical, historical, cultural, archaeological and man-made resources of the study zone have a significant impact in determining the type of development which can most appropriately be carried out. In order to help establish the area's potential to support tourism and recreation activity development, this section assesses the tourism resource base in detail.

Physiographic Zonation

To clarify the potential of the distinct sectors within the zone, the area has been divided into relatively homogeneous landscape units. These landscape areas are essentially subdivisions of six physiographic units outlined by Chapman and Putnam in The Physiography of Southern Ontario. Each unit contains soil, drainage, vegetation, shape and relief characteristics which favour certain types of recreation/tourism development.

Landscape Units

To facilitate a more detailed assessment of the tourism resource base of the study area, relatively homogeneous landscape units are identified. In comparison with other units, each unit displays a relatively distinct physical resource base. These physical differences play a significant role in determining the area's potential for tourism.

Two major physiographic regions exist within the study zone. The southern third of the zone is referred to as the Paleozoic physiographic region and is comprised largely of limestone sediments. These relatively softer rocks are covered with a complex array of glacial and post-glacial

sediments, giving rise to a wide array of diverse landscape units. The northern two-thirds of the zone is the Precambrian physiographic region. This area, which is composed of granite-gneisses and sediments, presents a more uniform unit characterized by a lack of overburden.

In total, 19 landscape units within these two major physiographic regions have been identified. Although the distributional patterns of geology, relief and surficial sediments are not simple, it is possible to generalize them into landscape units. The landscape units within each zone are identified in the following paragraphs. Their geographic locations are shown in Map 2 - Volume 1.

Paleozoic Landscape Units

Simcoe Lowlands

The Simcoe Lowlands extend east from Lake Huron. This unit represents the area formerly inundated by glacial Lake Algonquin. It is characterized by remnant areas of lacustrine sediments. The boundary of the lowlands is often marked by wave-cut bluffs and beach deposits. Four reasonably distinct landscape units are identifiable.

Lake Simcoe Shoreline

Situated on the clay plain surrounding the eastern shore of Lake Simcoe, this unit provides water-oriented recreation opportunities. Extensive beach deposits enhance the recreation/tourism potential of the shoreline.

Georgina Plain

This unit lying south of Lake Simcoe is a low, swampy plain. The low gradient streams draining north (Black River, Pfefferlaw Creek) flow through long swampy valleys often 1 to 1.5 kilometres or more in width. Several somewhat higher areas in the plain were islands in glacial Lake

Algonquin and their previous shorelines are often quite marked. While the area is farmed, about half of the unit is swampy and much of the poorly drained sandy soils have not been extensively developed.

Thorah Plain

This plain occupying the former township of Thorah differs from the Georgina Plain unit in that the limestone bedrock is often found at the surface of the landscape. In the northern section of the unit, soils with more development potential are found.

Mara Drumlin Field

The clay plain lying north-east of Lake Simcoe possesses a number of elongated drumlins. These drumlin hills, while stony in character, generally provide good agricultural soils. However, the intervening low areas between each drumlin tend to be somewhat swampy.

Scugog Clay Plain

Lying north of Lake Scugog and south of the town of Lindsay is a relatively restricted area comprised of imperfectly drained clay soil. The area is not as flat as many typical lacustrine plains formed by previous glacial lakes. The deposited clay is situated on and between the drumlins found in the area. The area is predominantly used for agriculture.

Peterborough Drumlin Field

Over 3,000 drumlins exist in the area between Lake Simcoe and Rice Lake. Typical drumlins in this area are about 1.5 kilometres in length and 25 metres in height. While small waterbodies and swamps may exist between the drumlins, lakes with recreation development potential are few. Those which do exist include Rice, Scugog, Sturgeon, Pigeon and Chemong Lakes.

Streams are generally sluggish in this area. Four landscape units have been identified within the drumlin field.

Scugog Unit

The Scugog unit is distinguished not only by the presence of Lake Scugog but also by the uncharacteristic (for the Peterborough Drumlin Field) lack of stony soil. Lake Scugog provides a recreational focus for the unit. Those areas lying away from the lake exhibit intensive agricultural use.

Mariposa Unit

The western section of the Peterborough Drumlin Field is characterized by a relatively shallow depth of bedrock and large quantities of angular rubble in the soil. Drumlins tend to be more scattered here than is the case further east.

The rivers which traverse the unit are deep enough to provide good drainage to the adjacent uplands. Despite the problems of the area, extensive sections, especially in the south, are developed for agriculture.

Ennismore Unit

This unit is dominated by the presence of Pigeon and Chemong Lakes which extend into it. These waterbodies provide a recreational focus for the unit. The extensive stoniness found elsewhere in the Mariposa unit is somewhat reduced here, thereby providing a better base for agriculture. The drumlins are reasonably widespread throughout the unit, resulting in many areas with moderate gradient.

Rice Lake Unit

North of Rice Lake, the drumlins are virtually "shoulder-to-shoulder". Intensive agricultural use is somewhat limited. A number of significant forested areas remain. In addition, poor drainage systems have allowed swamp areas to develop. Three large eskers transect the area along a north-south axis. Rice Lake development is focussed primarily on water-oriented recreation.

Carden Plain

The limestone plain lying north-west of Lake Simcoe is a flat-to-undulating area with little overburden. Two landscape units have been identified in this relatively homogeneous area.

West Carden Plain

The western portion of the Carden Plain was under glacial Lake Algonquin and, as a result, sand deposits exist here. This unit, as well as the rest of the plain, is largely rough pasture and woodland.

East Carden Plain

This unit around Balsam Lake differs from the western portion of the plain largely because of the presence of substantial swampy areas. These swamplands tend to occur along stream valleys flowing through the unit.

Dummer Moraine

This landscape unit is an area of rough stony morainic ridges. It is characterized by the presence of shallow till soil and bare limestone outcroppings. Interspersed throughout the area are numerous swamps. Primarily used for rough pasture lands, the area resembles the Carden Plain. Substantial forested areas are found in this unit.

Precambrian Shield Landscape Units

The Precambrian Shield is a remarkably homogeneous unit. Three physiographic units are identified on the basis of the region's surficial geology. In the southern and eastern portions of the region, the rock ridges of the shield are mantled with till soils to a greater extent than in the western and northern areas. In the western and northern sections, the rock ridges are largely bare.

Cavendish Unit

This unit is comprised of deep till soils with bare rock constituting a small portion (10%) of the total area. A number of spillways cut through the area providing the water sources necessary for a number of large lakes, such as Lake Kashagawigamog. These water bodies provide the basis for water-oriented recreation. Most of the unit is forested, as is the case for all the units on the Shield.

Monteagle Unit

This unit is characterized by extensive areas of sandy loam soils. The soils are excessively stony. While localized soil overburden areas exist, the unit is dominated by the existence of rock ridges and bare bedrock. A number of moderate-sized lakes are found in the western portion of the unit. However, physiographic constraints limit opportunities for intensive recreation development.

Algonquin Unit

The largest proportion of the Precambrian Shield consists of bare rock and rock covered with a thin veneer of till. Approximately one-third of this unit is bare rock. Differentiation of landscape sub-units within the Algonquin unit is based upon the elevation of the landscape, as well as the number and size of lakes.

Anson Outcrop

This unit, centred in Anson Township, possesses few lakes of any substantial size. It is characterized by extensive areas of thin soil and rock outcropping. Opportunities for water-based recreation/tourism development are, therefore, quite limited in this unit.

Haliburton Lakelands

The presence of several large lakes characterize this unit. Kawagama, Kennisis, Halls, Haliburton and Redstone Lakes, in particular, add considerable recreation development potential to this unit.

Algonquin Highlands

This unit, located at elevations largely exceeding 1,500 feet, is distinguished by the absence of lakes of any significant size.

Bark Lake Unit

Several large lakes (Bark, Papineau, Kamaniskeg and Paugh Lakes) characterize this unit.

Chandos Lakelands

A relatively complex unit, these lakelands possess substantial areas of organic swampland. Anstruther, Jack, Chandos, Eels and Paudash Lakes provide the basis for recreation development in the unit.

RESOURCE EVALUATION

Physical Resource Base

The physical resource base of the study zone has been evaluated from a recreation/tourism development viewpoint. The factors which have formed the basis of the evaluation include visual contrast, topographic diversity, geomorphic and ecological interest, significant wetlands, fresh water bodies and forest cover.

Visual contrast relates to the presence of scenic and interesting viewing perspectives. The Haliburton, Algonquin, Bark Lake and Chandos Lakelands landscape units provide the greatest visual contrast.

Topographic diversity describes the extent of variation in elevation within the zone. Diversity is concentrated again in the Haliburton, Algonquin, Bark Lake and Chandos landscape units.

Geomorphic interest refers to the presence of geologic features which help to focus the touring landscape image of the zone. The glacial features of the Rice Lake and Dummer Moraine units highlight the southern landscape. The scarred erosion-resistant rock outcrops in the Monteagle and Algonquin Highlands are the areas of most significant geomorphic interest in the northern section of the study zone.

Ecological interest is a measure of the diversity of ecologically significant water and wildlife habitats within the zone. While frequently very sensitive to human encroachment, these areas generate the resource base necessary for many wildlife-oriented tourism pursuits. Particularly significant avian nesting and staging areas, as well as fish spawning locations, are found in conjunction with the major waterways in the zone. Strong concentrations of ecological interest are found in the Mariposa, Ennismore and Rice Lake landscape units of the Paleozoic section of the zone. In the Precambrian area, particularly important

ecological habitats are situated in the Haliburton and Chandos Lakeland landscape units, as well as in the Algonquin Highlands.

Because wetlands (i.e. swamp and marshes) represent significant environments for nature interpretation programmes, they are important ancillary resources for tourism development. Significant wetlands are dispersed throughout the zone but are particularly apparent in the Chandos Lakelands and Rice Lake landscape units.

Fresh water bodies provide the resource base necessary for all water-oriented tourism development within the study zone. An abundance of fresh water bodies characterizes almost all landscape units within the zone. All of the Algonquin as well as the Peterborough Drumlin Field landscape units are well-endowed in this respect. However, the Mara Drumlin Field, Scugog Clay Plain and West Carden Plain are severely lacking in this resource.

Land-based recreation/tourism development potential is tied to the presence of adequate forest cover. Type, maturity, and density are the key elements from a tourism development perspective. High potential forest cover is concentrated in all of the northern landscape units. Only the Dummer Moraine in the Paleozoic section of the study area exhibits similar characteristics.

While all of these factors contribute to an area's tourism appeal, visual contrast, forest cover and especially fresh water bodies are considered to be most significant and were, therefore, more heavily weighted in the following evaluation.

TABLE 2.1
SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL RESOURCE ATTRACTIVENESS

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Lake Simcoe Shoreline	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high fresh water resources and ecological significance - fair visual contrast - limited topographic diversity - limited geomorphic interest - poor forest cover
Georgina Plain	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - extensive wetlands - fair forest cover - fair visual contrast - low topographic appeal
Thorah Plain	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - limited significant natural resources - low topographic appeal
Mara Drumlin Field	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - significant ecological interest - fair topographic diversity
Scugog Clay Plain	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - low topographic appeal - lack of significant natural resources
Scugog Unit	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - moderate fresh water resources - moderate topographic diversity - moderate ecological significance - poor forest cover
Mariposa Unit	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high ecological interest - high fresh water resources - moderate topographic diversity - poor forest cover

TABLE 2.1
SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL RESOURCE ATTRACTIVENESS
(continued)

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Ennismore Unit	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high ecological interest - high fresh water resources - moderate topographic diversity - poor forest cover
Rice Lake Unit	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high geomorphic interest - high ecological interest - significant wetland and water resources - moderate to high topographic diversity
West Carden Plain	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - low degree of significant natural resources - moderate forest cover
East Carden Plain	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - low degree of significant natural resources - moderate forest cover - high degree of swamplands
Dummer Moraine	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high forest cover - moderate topographic diversity - high geomorphic interest - moderate visual contrast - moderate to high fresh water resources - moderate swamplands
Cavendish Unit	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high visual diversity - high fresh water resource - high forest cover - moderate ecological interest - moderate wetland resources
Monteagle Unit	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high visual diversity - high forest cover - high ecological interest - moderate fresh water resources

TABLE 2.1
SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL RESOURCE ATTRACTIVENESS
(continued)

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Anson Outcrop	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- high forest cover- moderate natural resource significance
Haliburton Lakelands	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- high natural resource significance- high visual diversity- high fresh water resources- high ecological interest
Algonquin Highlands	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- high visual contrast/diversity- high forest cover- high ecological interest- high geomorphic interest- medium-high fresh water resources
Bark Lake Unit	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- high visual contrast/diversity- high fresh water resources- high forest cover- moderate ecological interest- moderate wetland resources
Chandos Lakelands	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- high visual contrast/diversity- high forest cover- high fresh water resources- high ecological interest

Fish and Wildlife Resources

Wildlife Resource

Wildlife resources are an important part of an area's resource base. The diversity and abundance of wildlife in the study zone draws tourists to the study area throughout the entire year. Consumptive and non-consumptive forms of wildlife use provide a basis for expanding the length of the tourist season into what would otherwise be periods of low tourist plant utilization. Wildlife resources of significance to tourism development can be classified as being either terrestrial, avian or aquatic in nature.

Areas of concern when attempting to incorporate wildlife resources into the development of the tourist industry include:

- Government resource management policy which is generally evaluated more on the basis of resident recreation than on the revenues and employment generated;
- The potentially usable supply of wildlife;
- The accessible supply of wildlife;
- Areas which are considered critical to the protection of the wildlife resource;
- Resident (including cottagers) vs. non-resident conflict regarding use of wildlife resource.

Potentially Usable Supply of Wildlife

Terrestrial Wildlife

Habitat, the key to wildlife populations, is related to suitable soils, climate and vegetative cover. Generally, the capability of producing habitats is greatest in areas with a fertile soil and a long growing season. Consequently, in terms of physical conditions, potential wildlife habitat capability is highest in the Paleozoic areas to the south.

When the vegetation is in the early sequential stages of regeneration, the forest habitat on the Precambrian Shield is particularly well suited to woodland species of wildlife. Terrestrial species dominating the area include deer, moose, black bear, grouse, beaver and other small fur-bearers. The capability rating for wildlife on the shield is generally moderate to low, with small areas of high capability found in the southernmost sections of the region (e.g. in parts of Cavendish unit and East Carden Plain).

Most of the hardwood forests of the Paleozoic section of the zone have been cleared for agriculture. The cleared areas, along with the remaining forests, provide a variety of food and cover for small game such as racoons, foxes and rabbits. Deer are also common, although their concentrations vary from area to area.

The stream valleys flowing north from the Oak Ridges Moraine and the northwestern sections of the Paleozoic region provide good to excellent deer habitat. There are no large deer yards in which deer habitat could be improved in the Paleozoic section of the study area. This is particularly true for the northern and northeastern areas where there is a shortage of deer browse in winter. In the southern portions of the area, the major limitations to increasing deer numbers is the loss of habitat due to development.

The Paleozoic area has substantial populations of commonly hunted small game species. The best upland wildlife habitat is normally associated with the low-lying wooded areas. Wildlife such as cottontail rabbits are most prevalent in the agricultural parts of the area. An adverse trend affecting all species is the removal or clearing of fence and hedgerows, the use of herbicides and full plowing, all of which reduce the food supply and cover.

Avian Wildlife

While many significant forms of avian wildlife are present within the study area (e.g. Great Blue Heron, Bald Eagles, Osprey), waterfowl and grouse dominate the avian resource supply. In particular, the wetlands south of the Precambrian Shield represent some of the most biologically productive habitat in Ontario. Many of these lands are essential as stopover points for migratory birds.

In terms of waterfowl supply, the Kawartha Lakes are particularly important. These lakes are generally shallow, with many weedy bays providing good to excellent breeding and staging habitat for waterfowl. Ducks which nest in this area are primarily puddle ducks such as Mallards, Blue-winged Teal and Wood Ducks. Ring-necked, Greater and Lesser Scaup, Mergansers, Goldeneye and Bufflehead ducks use this section of the study zone for staging purposes. Especially important locations for waterfowl supply are the Osler Marsh on Lake Scugog in Scugog Unit, the south end of Pigeon Lake in Ennismore Unit, and Pigeon Creek and the marshes on Rice Lake in the Rice Lake Unit.

Woodland wildlife such as ruffed grouse are plentiful in the forested stream valleys throughout the study area. However, in the Paleozoic section of the study area, they are concentrated in the northwestern landscape units where the forest cover particularly suits their habitat requirements. In the Precambrian section of the study area, grouse are reasonably even in distribution; however, hunting pressure is highest in the southern section.

Aquatic Wildlife

A wide variety of cold and warm water fish species is available within the study area. Warm water species include smallmouth and largemouth bass, maskinonge, yellow pickerel and yellow perch. Cold water species include lake trout, brook trout, rainbow trout and whitefish. Cold water species require better water quality and are generally more sensitive to changes in their environment than are warm water species.

In the Precambrian Shield section of the study area, lake trout are the most popular species of fish sought by anglers. Supply is concentrated in the central and northeastern sections of the study area, particularly in Stanhope and Guilford Townships in the Haliburton Lakelands Unit. Brook and rainbow trout are supplied in stocked put-and-take operations throughout the northern study area. However, high angling success levels with these species are associated with small lakes in Sherborne and Havelock Townships in the Haliburton Lakelands Unit. Whitefish are largely concentrated in lakes in Lutterworth, Minden and Stanhope townships in Cavendish Unit.

Warm water species of fish evident in the Precambrian study area are smallmouth and largemouth bass as well as maskinonge. Bass are capable of inhabiting most waters in this region and supply summer recreational fishing opportunities throughout the area. Maskinonge are only available on a limited basis within this section of the study zone.

In the Paleozoic section of the study area, fishing supply is largely concentrated in the Kawartha Lakes, located in Ennismore, Mariposa and Dummer Moraine units. These lakes are relatively shallow, fertile impoundments which support important populations of fish species such as yellow pickerel, maskinonge, bass and pan fish. All of the Kawartha Lakes, plus the Scugog and Otonabee Rivers are regarded as highly productive fishing areas. However, in recent years, increases in high

intensity land use development on the Kawartha System have seriously threatened this resource supply. Habitat destruction, over-fishing and man-induced acceleration of the natural lake aging process have created dramatic changes in the fish communities in this area. If not abated, these events will seriously degrade the quality of fishing in the region.

Cold water fish species (e.g. brook trout) in the region are restricted primarily to those streams flowing off the Oak Ridges Moraine into the study area. As well, a large number of small lakes and ponds, constructed on spring sources or tributaries of trout streams, are stocked with hatchery reared trout. Most of these ponds are owned and stocked by private individuals.

Accessible Wildlife Supply

It is important to assess the potential supply of wildlife for tourist-related activities, not only in terms of abundance and diversity, but also in terms of accessibility. Existing wildlife resources of interest to tourists but lacking in accessibility pose particularly challenging development problems. On the other hand, wildlife resources easily accessible to the public and under wise management control offer a real competitive advantage from a development perspective. Accessibility in this study was evaluated in terms of land tenure, distance from auto transportation routes and current levels of usage.

Wildlife resources in the Precambrian portion of the study area are generally rated as being moderately accessible. While much of the habitat for wildlife production is situated on either provincially owned or managed lands, it has limited road access. Although a reasonably extensive road network exists in most of the area, it is not intensively developed extensively in the northeast section of the study area where wildlife capability is relatively good. Particularly good access is associated with wildlife resources in the Township of Carden in East Carden Plain and Minden and Haliburton Townships in Cavendish Unit.

The road network in the Paleozoic section of the study area is well established. Consequently, it provides ready access to most of the wildlife resources. However, the growing level of private lands "posting" has removed public access from much of the otherwise good wildlife habitat. For instance, many of the best waterfowl hunting areas are controlled by private syndicated hunt clubs. In addition, shoreline development on the Kawartha Lakes and Lake Simcoe has effectively reduced access in many areas. Despite these trends, general access to this portion of the study area from nearby major urban populations, as well as the abundance and diversity of wildlife resources (particularly in the central and western sections of this southern zone), make the wildlife resources reasonably accessible. The Paleozoic area should be regarded as having moderate to good access potential for wildlife related pursuits. However, use of these resources will require careful development strategies designed to ensure the preservation and continued use of this resource base.

Table 2.2, following, provides a summary of fish and wildlife resource capabilities. The evaluation was based on the abundance and diversity of sports fishery and wildlife species; land tenure of habitat; distance from automobile routes; usage level; and (durability) the ability to sustain continued production of species. All factors were weighted equally.

TABLE 2.2
SUMMARY OF FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCE CAPABILITY

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Lake Simcoe Shoreline	Medium	- good fishing diversity with good access and durability
Georgina Plain	Low	- limited diversity with good access and durability
Thorah Plain	Medium	- good diversity with good access and durability
Mara Drumlin Field	Medium	- good diversity and access with good durability
Scugog Clay Plain	High	- high diversity and access with low durability
Scugog Unit	Medium	- good diversity and access with low durability
Mariposa Unit	Medium	- good diversity and durability with high access
Ennismore Unit	Medium	- good diversity, low durability and high access
Rice Lake Unit	High	- high diversity and access with low durability in certain locations
West Carden Plain	High	- good diversity and durability with good access
East Carden Plain	Medium	- good access, diversity and durability
Dummer Moraine	Medium	- good diversity and access with low durability
Cavendish Unit	Medium	- good diversity and durability with low access
Monteagle Unit	Medium	- good diversity and durability with low access

TABLE 2.2
SUMMARY OF FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCE CAPABILITY
(continued)

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Anson Outcrop	Low	- low diversity, access and durability
Haliburton Lakelands	Medium	- high diversity with good access and durability
Algonquin Lakelands	Medium	- good diversity, access and durability
Bark Lake Unit	Medium	- good diversity and durability, with high access
Chandos Lakelands	Medium	- low diversity with good access and durability

Sensitive Environmental Areas

Wildlife-associated tourism development requires the protection of those areas necessary for the continued regeneration and maintenance of the species. Logging, fires, agricultural production, urbanization, acid rain, cottage and tourism-related shoreline development and ineffective fishery and wildlife management policies and programmes are all factors which have resulted in the reduction of the quality and quantity of wildlife resources within the study area.

Future tourism development must recognize the importance of protecting environmentally sensitive areas from unnecessary disruption. Consequently, the study area has been assessed in terms of the abundance and variety of critical environmental areas existing within the boundaries. Five types of environmentally critical areas have been identified as having relevance to this assessment. They are discussed below and presented on Map 3 - Volume 1.

Lake Trout Lakes

Lake trout lakes are a category of inland water deserving special attention. With very few exceptions, lake trout are limited to deep oligotrophic waters of the Precambrian shield. The species is slow growing, takes longer to mature and is very vulnerable to fishing pressure. Many lake trout populations within the study area could be vulnerable to stress brought on by forms of tourism development which results in water quality deterioration and excessive fishing pressure. Of particular note is Lake Simcoe with the large number of lake trout charter boat operators on the east shore. The Ministry of Natural Resources has a Fisheries Management Unit located at Sibbald Provincial Park. Lake trout lakes which are specified as sensitive to development are concentrated in the Haliburton Lakelands, Bark Lake and Algonquin Highlands landscape units, in particular.

International Biological Programme (IBP) Sites

Specially critical natural areas have been designated by the Ontario Government in co-ordination with the International Biological Programme. They include significant marshes, swamps and forests which, while dispersed throughout the study zone, are concentrated in the Chandos Lakelands, Rice Lake, Scugog and Dummer Moraine landscape units.

Waterfowl Areas

The continuation of the high quality waterfowl habitat capability associated with the Paleozoic section of the study area is dependent upon the preservation of significant waterfowl breeding and staging areas. Strong focusses for such habitat include wetlands and weedy bays found in the Mariposa, Ennismore and Rice Lake landscape units.

Other Avian Habitats

Other avian habitats requiring protection and carefully devised management strategies are those of the Bald Eagle, Osprey, Woodcock and Great Blue Heron. They are dispersed throughout the study zone in small pockets with no specific landscape unit having a large concentration.

Spawning Areas

Because of the significant role played by tourism-related fish resources, it is especially important that fish spawning and nursery areas be protected from adverse human encroachments such as dredging, shoreline cottaging and marine developments. The protection of fish spawning and nursery areas is critical to the continuation of a significant portion of the zone's tourist industry. Critical areas are distributed throughout the zone but are focussed particularly in the Chandos Lakelands, Dummer Moraine, Ennismore, and Scugog landscape units.

The evaluation of the landscape units from an environmental durability perspective indicates that those units with the lowest ratings require careful consideration in the location of tourism developments. Units with a high durability rating can sustain tourism development without concern for environmentally sensitive areas.

TABLE 2.3
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL DURABILITY

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Lake Simcoe Shoreline	Medium	- poor drainage in certain areas
Georgina Plain	Medium	- extensive wetlands
Thorah Plain	High	- limited ecological significance
Mara Drumlin Field	Medium	- nesting areas
Scugog Clay Plain	Medium	- limited ecological significance
Scugog Unit	Low	- significant nesting and spawning areas
Mariposa Unit	Medium	- significant spawning and nesting areas
Ennismore Unit	Low	- significant spawning and nesting areas
Rice Lake Unit	Low	- significant wetlands
West Carden Plain	High	- limited ecological significance
East Carden Plain	Medium	- significant wetlands
Dummer Moraine	Low	- moderate swamplands and significant spawning and nesting areas
Cavendish Unit	Medium	- moderate wetlands and spawning areas
Monteagle Unit	Low	- lake trout lakes
Anson Outcrop	Low	- lake trout lakes and nesting areas
Haliburton Lakelands	Medium	- lake trout lakes
Algonquin Highlands	Medium	- lake trout lakes and nesting
Bark Lake Unit	Medium	- lake trout lakes
Chandos Lakelands	Medium	- spawning areas

Historical and Archaeological Resources

Clearly, heritage resources represent significant travel and spending generators for many tourism regions. Canadians allocate a significant portion (approximately 29%) of their tourism spending to visiting historic and cultural sites.¹ This section of the report describes the archaeological and historic themes capable of being tapped from a tourism development perspective. The description focusses upon significant prehistoric and historic characteristics of the zone, particularly as they relate to development nodes.

Pre-historic Period

The study zone was first occupied by humans about 11,000 B.C. Very little is known about these initial occupants, except that they were nomadic hunters. By the time they came into contact with the first Europeans (circa A.D. 1550) to venture into this zone, they had evolved into two distinct language groups, the Iroquoians and the Algonkians. The latter group occupied the Precambrian Shield portion of the zone and practised a semi-nomadic hunting and gathering way of life. This lifestyle prevailed throughout the study area in the early pre-historic period. However, the Algonkians gradually moved northward as climate changes affected vegetation and available game.

The Iroquoians of the Huron tribe who remained south of the Shield lived in permanent villages and practised agriculture in addition to hunting and gathering. The waterways were crucial to both groups as transportation networks and hence, most of the known archaeological sites within the study area are found adjacent to rivers and lakes. Areas of concentration occur in such places as the shores and islands of Lake Simcoe, Rice Lake, Stony Lake, Balsam Lake and Lake Scugog in the Lake Simcoe Shoreline, Rice Lake, Dummer Moraine and Scugog landscape units, as well as in scattered locations throughout the Kawarthas. Some sites, particularly in the north Rice Lake area, show signs of repeated

occupation throughout the pre-historic period.² Many of these sites offer tourism development potential. Two locations have already been developed as tourist attractions: Serpent Mounds on Rice Lake and Petroglyphs on Stony Lake.

Serpent Mounds was a ceremonial burial ground for the Southern Woodland hunters, fishers and harvesters (1000 B.C. to A.D. 500).³ The Petroglyph site was a spiritual and shamanistic centre.⁴ Because of their nomadic existence and the rocky terrain of their Precambrian shield habitat, there are few known remains of the Algonkian people or their ancestors within the study area.

Historic Period

The Fur Trade

Hurons occupied the southern (Paleozoic) part of the study area when the first Europeans arrived. They capitalized on their already-established trading relationship with the Algonkian people by acting as middlemen between the French and the Algonkians in the fur trade. The Algonkians supplied the furs and the Hurons provided them with agricultural products and European goods.

The waterway was an important transportation link in the fur trade. Artifacts from this era have been discovered at places such as Peterborough which was at the end of the Chemong portage and was used as a camping spot.

By mid-century, warfare between the Hurons and New York Iroquois Indians over the fur trade resulted in the Hurons being completely dispersed. Ontario, south of the Shield, was virtually abandoned by native people until after 1695 when some of the Algonkian Indians gradually moved south to settle around Lake Simcoe, the Kawarthas and Rice Lake.⁵ By this time the focus of the fur trade had moved west and these Indians were

relatively free to pursue their semi-nomadic hunting, fishing and gathering way of life. The native people found today on the six reserves within the study area are mainly descendants of these southward-migrating Algonkians. These native groups should be encouraged to develop events and attractions representative of their heritage.

Although the Shield area of the study zone declined in importance as a source of furs relative to other parts of the country, the remaining Algonkians continued to trap in this region. Large gatherings of trappers and buyers occurred twice a year in the Village of Haliburton from its initial settlement in 1865 until 1895.

Agriculture

After the American Revolution ended in 1783, the British, in order to accommodate the Loyalists, began to purchase the Indian lands in Southern Ontario. An artificial grid system was used to determine lot size and placement of roads. This pattern is still evident today on old colonization roads throughout the rural landscape of the province and its significance should be indicated on any driving tours developed in the study area.

By 1825, all the lands south of the Shield had been surveyed. The first settlers to take property on Lake Simcoe arrived in 1800, while those on the Kawartha Lakes began settlements in 1818. The most significant settlement activity in the study area was the Peter Robinson Settlement. This group of settlers, which numbered about 2,000, arrived from Ireland in 1825 and took lots in Asphodel, Douro, Emily, Ennismore, Otonabee and Smith Townships.⁶ The town of Peterborough developed as a service centre for these settlers. Most of the present-day communities south of the Shield (e.g. Hastings, Keene, Lakefield and Lindsay) began as grist milling centres for local farmers. The Lang and Hope mills at Keene have been restored as tourist attractions. Remains of similar mills exist in

Hastings (Rice Lake landscape unit) and Lindsay (Mariposa Unit) and present opportunities for adaptive re-use as foodservice and accommodation facilities.

Scattered settlement took place on the southern portions of the Precambrian shield after 1830, but did not occur in significant numbers until after 1853. In that year, the government began building colonization roads on the Shield and offering free land to those who would settle along the roads.⁷ Increased emigration from the United States and the need of the forest industry for agricultural products precipitated this programme. The colonization roads were laid out without regard for topography so that most were impassable except in winter. Those settlers who did not abandon their lands almost immediately raised crops and livestock to feed the lumbermen. By the end of the nineteenth century this market disappeared, as did most of the agricultural activity.

Remains of these farms are scattered throughout the Precambrian portion of the zone. Many of today's highways follow the original colonization roads. Communities such as Bancroft, Maynooth, Gooderham and Kinmount originally developed because colonization roads intersected at those points. Bobcaygeon and Buckhorn served as gateway communities to the Precambrian shield. Although settlement for agricultural purposes was a failure, the infrastructure developed at that time still serves tourists today. The remains of the colonization roads could be developed as recreation trails. With appropriate signage, they could supply miles of interesting touring corridors themed and developed to portray the zone's history and point out early settlement remains.

The Forest Industry

The square timber industry was the first to exploit the forest resources of the study area. It began on the Trent River in the 1820's. As improvements were made along the waterway, the industry expanded north.

It was the needs of this industry which were largely responsible for the government decision to build the Trent Waterway.⁸ Interpretive programmes at the lock stations should emphasize the significance of this industry to development in the zone.

By 1854, the sawn lumber industry was booming. This was largely because of demand from the U.S. market, favourable tariffs under the Reciprocity Treaty and the extension of railways into the study area. Peterborough became a major sawmilling centre, as did Lakefield, Buckhorn, Bobcaygeon and Fenelon Falls. Bobcaygeon was the base of operations for Mossom Boyd, one of Ontario's legendary nineteenth century lumber barons.

In the 1850's the sawn lumber industry was concentrated around the Kawartha Lakes and Lake Simcoe. As the forest resource in this region depleted, the industry, aided by the colonization road programme, expanded into the northern part of the study area. In the 1860's communities such as Barry's Bay, Haliburton, Minden and Bancroft evolved to serve as supply and sawmilling centres for the lumber industry. A group of Polish immigrants was among the first to settle in the Barry's Bay area, having originally been hired to build the Opeongo colonization road. By the turn of the century, the railway had arrived in most of these communities, but by then the timber resource was nearly exhausted. Themed streetscapes, heritage walking tours and annual events could be developed in these communities to commemorate this era. New developments, such as accommodation and food and beverage establishments, could incorporate design features to represent the forest industry theme.

Remains of shanties and river-oriented facilities and equipment from the lumbering era are still evident throughout the Algonquin Highlands and Bark Lake units. Where appropriate, these remnants of the past could be developed as historic attractions. A few of the hotels and general stores which served the lumbermen are still operating in the towns of this area.

Mining

Mining was not crucial to the development of most of the study area and was generally small-scale in character. However, significant lime kiln operations existed at Coboconk and Bobcaygeon. They used the resources of the limestone plain north of Balsam Lake. Clay brick and tile were manufactured at Beaverton. In 1866, gold was discovered in Belmont Township, resulting in a gold rush. It was, however, of short duration, since the quality and quantity of the ore did not justify extensive mining. Portland cement plants were built in Kirkfield in 1902 and Lakefield in 1904. Both operated until World War I.⁹

Bancroft is the only community in the study area where mining has continued to play a key role in the zone's development. Over the years, iron, copper, graphite, mica, marble and feldspar have all been mined in the Bancroft area. Today it is known for uranium and blue sodalite. Bancroft is world famous as a mineral-collecting area. Tourism development in the Bancroft area should capitalize on the importance of the area's mining history to a greater extent than it does. A mineral park, an interpretive centre and guided tours to old mine sites are all opportunities based on this heritage theme.

Manufacturing

Grist mills and sawmills were the first "factories" in the study area. They located at water power sites and served local markets. Almost every community in the area can trace its origins to a mill. Gradually, as the railways developed, access to sources of raw materials and markets improved. A wider variety of goods was made and production concentrated increasingly in larger centres. Today, Peterborough is the only community in the study area where manufacturing is the primary base of the local economy.

Remains of early manufacturing activity can be found in various communities, such as a canoe factory in Lakefield, a foundry in Hastings, and a variety of mills and factories in Lindsay. Industrial tours could be developed in these communities to represent the importance of the manufacturing theme.

Transportation

Water transportation dominated from prehistoric times to the 1850's. For this reason, the first settlements in the study area occurred along the Trent-Severn Waterway.

Ironically, by the time the system was completed, the railway had become the key mode of transportation in Ontario. The first rail lines into the study area were from Cobourg to Peterborough (1854) and from Port Hope to Lindsay (1857). These lines affected agriculture and lumbering development patterns within the zone. A steam train excursion could be created to represent the importance of the railways to development in the study area. Abandoned tracklines could be developed as recreation trails with signage to indicate the heritage significance of the routes.

Until paved highways were developed, starting in the 1920's, roads were the least preferred method of transportation. They served local needs and, in the case of the colonization roads, helped open the Shield for settlement. Today these same roads provide the basis for linking historically significant development nodes together.

Recreation

The waterways were the focus for early recreation in this area and Rice Lake was one of the first resort areas in Ontario, attracting tourists since the 1830's. The railway allowed easier access to the zone and by the 1860's the Kawartha Lakes and Lake Simcoe were established tourist destinations. Visitors typically arrived by train and connected with a steamboat which took them to a resort hotel, such as the Viamede Hotel or

the Mount Julian Hotel on Stony Lake.¹⁰ Jackson's Point was a popular picnic area at that time. By the early 1900's, Americans, who were attracted by the fishing, began to visit the area in significant numbers. As rail lines extended further north, resorts developed in the Haliburton, Bancroft and Algonquin Park areas.

In the 1920's, the automobile gained prominence as a mode of travel and with it came cottage development, the predominant land use along the shorelines of the study area today.

The increasing importance of recreational activity within the study area coincided with the decline of the forest industry. The communities which had served the lumbermen have now become centres for tourists. Many of these centres have a rich past which, if combined with their recreational attractiveness, could generate significant tourism development opportunities.

Table 2.4 summarizes the evaluation of the historical and archaeological resources in the study area. Each landscape unit has been rated according to the presence of readily identifiable and representative historic themes, the provincial significance of these themes and their potential for tourism development.

TABLE 2.4

SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE EVALUATION

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Lake Simcoe Shoreline	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- abundant archaeological remains of Indian inhabitants- historic water route- representations of trans- portation, early agriculture and early manufacturing themes- early recreation era evident- 19th century brick factory at Beaverton
Georgina Plain	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- archaeological remains- evidence of early agricultural settlement and survey grid pattern
Thorah Plain	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- historic portage route parallel to Talbot River important to fur trade era- evidence of early agriculture and survey grid pattern- transportation theme represented by canal and locks at Gamebridge
Mara Drumlin Field	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- few archaeological or historical resources with tourism potential
Scugog Clay Plain	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Scugog River significant as an Indian trade route- rural landscape contains some early log farm buildings and displays survey grid pattern
Scugog Unit	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- archaeological remains of important Indian trade centre- part of historic overland route to Lake Ontario- evidence of early agriculture

TABLE 2.4
SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE EVALUATION
(continued)

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Mariposa Unit	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- archaeological remains- early agriculture evident- roads show survey grid pattern- forestry theme represented at Fenelon Falls and manufacturing at Lindsay- transportation represented by waterway and railways- early recreation era evident
Ennismore Unit	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Chemong Portage represents prehistoric and fur trade periods- archaeological remains in Peterborough- part of Peter Robinson settlement area- development of manufacturing in Peterborough and Lakefield - canoes, portland cement- forestry represented in Peterborough- transportation themes evident in Peterborough to Lakefield corridor- cottages and resorts represent early recreation era
Rice Lake Unit	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- extensive archaeological remains of high value on Rice Lake- Hastings to Percy Reach Portage representative of prehistoric and fur trade periods- Hope and Lang Mills and Century Village are evidence of early agriculture and manufacturing- part of Peter Robinson settlement area- evidence in Hastings of early manufacturing- Rice Lake was early recreation area

TABLE 2.4
SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE EVALUATION
(continued)

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
West Carden Plain	Low	- poor quality of land and resource base has resulted in sparse occupation throughout history
East Carden Plain	Medium	- Balsam Lake was pivotal point on Indian water routes and has archaeological remains of pre-historic and fur trade eras - historic portage from Mitchell Lake to Balsam Lake - Kirkfield portland cement and Coboconk lime kilns representative of early manufacturing and mining - canals and locks represent transportation theme
Dummer Moraine	High	- Petroglyphs are nationally significant archaeological site - waterways were used for fur trade - Bobcaygeon has evidence of early manufacturing and forestry themes and was gateway for a colonization road - early resorts and cottages present on Stony Lake
Cavendish Unit	Medium	- was important fur trapping area during fur trade era - semi-annual fur sales were held in Haliburton - remains of colonization roads, abandoned farms and lumber camps, log chutes and sawmills represent early agriculture and forestry themes - transportation theme represented by railway - recreation themes represented by historic resort at Burleigh Falls

TABLE 2.4
SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE EVALUATION
(continued)

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Monteagle Unit	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- fur trapping area during fur trade era- colonization roads, abandoned farms and lumber camps, log chutes and sawmill represent agriculture and forestry themes- mining theme evident in Bancroft- railway represents transportation theme
Anson Outcrop	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- historic fur trapping area- forestry and agriculture themes represented by colonization roads, abandoned farms and lumber camps, log chutes and sawmills
Haliburton Lakelands	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- historic fur trapping area- forestry and agriculture themes represented by colonization roads, lumber camps and log chutes- evidence of early recreation theme
Algonquin Highlands	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- historic fur trapping area- forestry and agriculture themes represented by Peterson colonization road, lumber camps and log chutes- evidence of early recreation theme in Algonquin Park
Bark Lake Unit	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- historic fur trapping area- forestry and agriculture themes represented by Opeongo colonization road, abandoned lumber camps and farms, and log chutes- Polish cultural heritage present in Barry's Bay

TABLE 2.4
SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE EVALUATION
(continued)

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Chandos Lakelands	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- mining theme evident in Paudash area- historic fur trapping area- forestry and agricultural themes represented by Burleigh colonization road, abandoned farms and lumber camps, saw-mills, log chutes- recreation theme evident

ENDNOTES

1. G. Galt, Investing in the Past: A Report on the Profitability of Heritage Conservation, 1974.
2. Heritage Studies on the Rideau-Quinte-Trent-Severn Waterway, 1981. Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. The Rideau-Trent-Severn: Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow, 1973. Canada-Ontario Rideau-Trent-Severn Study Committee.
7. M.G. Miller, Straight Lines in Curved Space: Colonization Roads in Eastern Ontario, 1978. Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation.
8. J.S. Daw and C. Rutledge, A Resource Guide to the Trent-Severn Waterway, 1981.
9. Heritage Studies, Ministry of Culture and Recreation.
10. "The Kawarthas-Bright Waters and Happy Lands", The Cottager Magazine, Spring 1981.

Outdoor Recreation Capability

A significant proportion of the study area's development potential depends on year-round outdoor recreational opportunities.

In the analysis of recreation capability, both intensive and extensive activities were considered. For both types of recreation, the Canada Land Inventory for recreation capability was used.

Intensive Recreation

The Canada Land Inventory outdoor recreation classification system was employed to evaluate the study zone in terms of its ability to attract and sustain recreation use. Areas ranked in the top three classes of the system were recognized as the most important for providing outdoor recreational opportunities for intensive use. Activities associated with this type of recreational use include swimming, camping, lodging or cottaging, downhill skiing, and visiting historical/cultural or natural features. Within this zone the private sector should concentrate on provision of intensive outdoor recreation facilities, since it is in this area that the greatest return on investment can be realized. Recreation capability for such pursuits on a Canadian comparison was limited within the study area. Pockets of high potential capability were concentrated along the shorelines of major lakes found in both the Precambrian and Paleozoic portions of the area. Physiographic landscape units with relatively high intensive recreational capability included the Lake Simcoe Shoreline in the south and the Haliburton Lakelands in the north. Other less conspicuous but significant concentrations of high intensive capability were associated with the Kawartha Lake portions of the Mariposa and Ennismore units as well as the northern sections of the Monteagle unit in the Barry's Bay area.

Extensive Recreation

Extensive outdoor recreational capability was related to such activities as walking and driving for pleasure, hiking, cycling and cross-country skiing. Extensive recreation capability was evaluated on the basis of the presence of Canada Land Inventory recreation classifications 4-6. Highly rated extensive areas include those possessing interesting topographic patterns with the presence of water; scenic mixtures of cultural/historical landscapes; and attractive agricultural or forested lands. Because the majority of the facilities required for extensive recreation do not provide a large return on investment in and of themselves, but are seen as additionally needed "attractors", they generally fall under the mandate of the public sector.

Large areas throughout the study area exhibit moderate to high capability for extensive recreation. The major river and lake systems, especially in the northern sections of the zone, provide the focus for such activity capability. In particular, large sections of the landscape in the Haliburton Lakelands, Algonquin Highlands and Bark Lake units reveal high potential for extensive recreational usage. Many smaller areas within the Paleozoic section of the study area provide important local opportunities for extensive pursuits. These include significant southern sections of the Rice Lake and Ennismore units.

The summary evaluation in Tables 2.5 and 2.6 indicates development potential strictly on the basis of resource capability. It does not indicate the degree to which intensive or extensive development may have already taken place, nor does it address environmental sensitivity.

TABLE 2.5
SUMMARY EVALUATION OF CAPABILITY FOR INTENSIVE RECREATION

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Lake Simcoe Shoreline	High	- scenic, environmentally stable shoreline
Georgina Plain	Low	- limited significant resource appeal
Thorah Plain	Low	- limited significant resource appeal
Mara Drumlin Field	Low	- poor forest and fresh water resources
Scugog Clay Plain	Low	- limited significant resource appeal
Scugog Unit	Low	- highly sensitive resource base
Mariposa Unit	Low	- highly sensitive resource base
Ennismore Unit	Medium	- good potential in selected locations only
Rice Lake Unit	Medium	- good resource diversity
West Carden Plain	Low	- limited significant resource appeal
East Carden Plain	Medium	- good potential at selected locations
Dummer Moraine	Medium	- at selected locations along waterways
Cavendish Unit	Medium	- greater potential in northern section
Monteagle Unit	Medium	- limited accessibility

TABLE 2.5
SUMMARY OF EVALUATION OF CAPABILITY FOR INTENSIVE RECREATION
(continued)

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Anson Outcrop	Low	- moderate resource appeal and poor accessibility
Haliburton Lakelands	High	- excellent resource appeal
Algonquin Highlands	Low	- excellent resource appeal and limited accessibility
Bark Lake Unit	Medium	- good resource appeal and limited accessibility
Chandos Lakelands	Medium	- excellent resource appeal and some environmental sensitivity

TABLE 2.6
SUMMARY EVALUATION OF CAPABILITY FOR EXTENSIVE RECREATION

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Lake Simcoe Shoreline	Low	- limited resource diversity and appeal
Georgina Plain	Low	- limited resource diversity and appeal
Thorah Plain	Low	- limited resource diversity and visual appeal
Mara Drumlin Field	Low	- poor fresh water quality
Scugog Clay Plain	Medium	- significant open area
Scugog Unit	Medium	- good topographic diversity and wildlife resource base
Mariposa Unit	Low	- highly sensitive resource base
Ennismore Unit	Medium	- good topographic diversity
Rice Lake Unit	High	- significant wetland appeal and good topographic diversity
West Carden Plain	Low	- limited resource appeal
East Carden Plain	Medium	- limited resource appeal
Dummer Moraine	Medium	- good fresh water and topographic diversity
Cavendish Unit	Medium	- good visual diversity
Monteagle Unit	Medium	- moderate water resources and high visual diversity
Anson Outcrop	Medium	- moderate resource appeal
Haliburton Lakelands	High	- high resource appeal
Algonquin Highlands	High	- high resource appeal
Bark Lake Unit	High	- high resource appeal
Chandos Lakelands	Medium	- particularly good in eastern section

Climate

Viable tourism operations within the study zone are quite dependent upon the presence of favourable climatic and weather conditions. While dramatic climatic variations are not apparent within the zone, distinct climate differences do occur. These factors can affect the volume of visitation, the timing of visits (e.g. season), duration of stay and type of pursuits engaged in. As such, they influence the character of tourism opportunity within the area.

Summer Season

Summer tourist and outdoor recreational activities normally require dry land and open water. Hiking, outdoor games and boating normally begin in the spring as soon as the ground and water permits, and increase in intensity as the summer season progresses. Tourism development built around such activities as swimming and water sports generally requires the warm weather of high summer.

The length of the summer season within the zone gives an important indication of tourism development potential for summer-oriented facilities, services and attractions. The summer season is significantly longer in the Paleozoic section of the zone than it is in the Precambrian area. For example, the longest season length in the northern landscape units is 195 days (Monteagle Unit) as compared to the southern region's longest season 212 days (Georgina Plain unit). Weather comfort and satisfaction levels for summer pursuits reflect similar patterns. However, the variances in summer satisfaction and comfort levels are not as dramatic as they are for winter-related tourism activities. Both the Paleozoic and Precambrian regions reflect somewhat similar shoulder season patterns. That is, the shoulder seasons are longer in the southern landscape units than they are in their northern counterparts.

Winter Season

Winter tourism business within the zone is dependent not only upon the presence of snow and/or ice cover, but also an acceptable level of comfort and weather satisfaction. Outdoor recreation pursuits such as skiing, snowmobiling and ice fishing represent the prime forms of tourism activity. The presence of an adequate and reliable snow and/or ice cover (15 cm) is a must for these activities. The presence of a reliable snow base varies from a high of 109 days in the Algonquin Highlands to a low of 78 days in the Georgina Plain landscape unit. The snow-based tourism season has a higher potential for sustaining tourism operations in the Precambrian rather than Paleozoic portions of the study zone. Comfort and weather satisfaction from snowmobiling and skiing perspectives reflect a similar situation. In particular, Haliburton Lakeland and Algonquin Highland landscape units are accorded higher comfort and weather satisfaction values relative to most locations in the southern region. All locations in the south are, at best, only marginally acceptable situations for winter-based outdoor tourism developments.

Map 5 - Volume 1 indicates climatic conditions for five key stations within the study zone.

Tables 2.7 and 2.8, following, summarize the evaluations of summer and winter climate suitability for each of the landscape units. Suitability in both seasons is based on an average of seasonal ratings for various outdoor activities as calculated by Crowe et al in The Tourist and Outdoor Recreation Climate of Ontario. Ratings are relative to other landscape units in the study area. All areas are classed as good to excellent for summer outdoor recreation. Winter ratings range from fair in the south to excellent in the north.

TABLE 2.7
SUMMARY OF SUMMER CLIMATIC SUITABILITY FOR TOURISM

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Lake Simcoe Shoreline	High	- long season, high temperature moderated by lake breeze
Georgina Plain	High	- long season, high temperatures, some humid days
Thorah Plain	High	- long season, high temperatures, moderate humidity
Mara Drumlin Field	High	- long season, high temperatures, moderate humidity
Scugog Clay Plain	High	- long season, high temperatures, some humid days
Scugog Unit	High	- long season, high temperatures, some humid days
Mariposa Unit	High	- long season, moderate temperatures, some humid days
Ennismore Unit	High	- long season, moderate temperatures, few humid days
Rice Lake Unit	High	- long season, moderate temperatures, few humid days
West Carden Plain	High	- average season for study area, moderate temperatures, few humid days

TABLE 2.7
SUMMARY OF SUMMER CLIMATIC SUITABILITY FOR TOURISM
(continued)

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
East Carden Plain	High	- average season for study area, moderate temperatures, few humid days
Dummer Moraine	High	- average season length, moderate temperatures
Cavendish Unit	Medium	- average season length, moderate temperatures
Monteagle Unit	Medium	- average season length, moderate temperatures
Anson Outcrop	Medium	- average season length, moderate temperatures
Haliburton Lakelands	Medium	- average season length, moderate temperatures
Algonquin Highlands	Low	- short, cool season relative to rest of study area
Bark Lake Unit	High	- average season length, moderate temperatures
Chandos Lakelands	Medium	- average season length, moderate temperatures

TABLE 2.8
SUMMARY OF WINTER CLIMATIC SUITABILITY FOR TOURISM

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Lake Simcoe Shoreline	Low	- short season, no days of reliable snow cover
Georgina Plain	Low	- short season, no days of reliable snow cover
Thorah Plain	Low	- short season, few days of reliable snow cover
Mara Drumlin Field	Medium	- moderate season length, moderate number of days of reliable snow cover
Scugog Clay Plain	Low	- short season, few days of reliable snow cover
Scugog Unit	Low	- short season, no days of reliable snow cover
Mariposa Unit	Low	- short season, few days of reliable snow cover (slightly better in north section)
Ennismore Unit	Low	- short season, few days of reliable snow cover (slightly better in north section)
Rice Lake Unit	Low	- short season, few days of reliable snow cover (slightly better in north section)
West Carden Plain	Medium	- moderate season length, moderate number of days of reliable snow cover

TABLE 2.8
SUMMARY OF WINTER CLIMATIC SUITABILITY FOR TOURISM
(continued)

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
East Carden Plain	Medium	- moderate season length, moderate number of days of reliable snow cover
Dummer Maraine	Medium	- moderate season, high number of days of reliable snow cover (ranks lower in southern sections)
Cavendish Unit	High	- long season, high number of days of reliable snow cover
Monteagle Unit	High	- long season, high number of days of reliable snow cover
Anson Outcrop	High	- long season, high number of days of reliable snow cover
Haliburton Lakelands	High	- long season, high number of days of reliable snow cover
Algonquin Highlands	High	- long season, high number of days of reliable snow cover
Bark Lake Unit	High	- long season, high number of days of reliable snow cover
Chandos Lakelands	High	- long season, high number of days of reliable snow cover

INFRASTRUCTURE EVALUATION

Commercial Roofed Accommodation

Demand for accommodation resulting from travel away from home can be divided into two broad categories: demand for destination accommodation and demand for transient accommodation. In this zone, resort lodges and commercial cottage establishments cater to those tourists in the former group, while motor hotels and motels attract the latter group.

There are over 600 commercial roofed accommodation establishments within the Peterborough-Haliburton zone.

Table 2.9 details, by landscape unit, the number of commercial roofed establishments in the study zone. It also indicates the average number of hotel/motel rooms, cottages or resort lodge units per establishment in each area. The percentage distribution of commercial accommodation establishments by major category type is outlined below.

DISTRIBUTION OF ROOFED ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS

	<u>Hotels/Motels</u>	<u>Commercial Cottages</u>	<u>Resorts</u>
Southern Landscape Units	25%	64%	11%
Northern Landscape Units	17%	64%	19%
Study Zone	21%	64%	14%

Commercial roofed accommodation is unevenly distributed between the northern and southern sections of the study zone. In general terms, not only are the sizes of establishments larger, but total capacity (i.e. number of units) is also significantly greater (43%) in the southern

TABLE 2.9
DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL ROOFED ACCOMMODATION
PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON ZONE

Landscape Units	Hotels/Hotels			Commercial Cottages			Resort/Lodges		
	Number of Establishments	Number of Rooms	Average Size	Number of Establishments	Number of Cottages	Average Size	Number of Establishments	Number of Lodge Units	Average Size
<u>Southern Landscape Units</u>									
Lake Simcoe Shoreline	16	201	13	11	138	13	2	117	59
Georgina Plain	5	74	15	2	29	15	1	-	-
Thorah Plain	3	35	12	1	7	7	-	-	-
Kara Drumlin Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scugog Clay Plain	1	6	6	1	7	7	-	-	-
Scugog Unit	-	-	-	1	18	18	1	12	12
Mariposa Unit	12	227	19	27	234	9	3	13	4
Peninsular Unit	18	970	54	44	462	11	7	47	7
Rice Lake Unit	9	97	11	32	308	10	2	-	-
West Garden Plain	-	-	-	3	48	16	-	-	-
East Garden Plain	6	94	16	27	200	7	-	-	-
Dummer Moraine	12	123	10	64	599	9	20	172	9
Total	82	1,827	22	213	2,050	10	36	361	10
<u>Northern Landscape Units</u>									
Caumlish Unit	11	213	19	39	513	13	12	135	11
Monteagle Unit	14	200	14	29	252	9	11	30	3
Anson Outcrop	8	61	8	14	201	15	4	53	13
Haliburton Lakelands	4	23	6	35	358	10	12	98	8
Algonquin Highlands	4	42	11	22	251	11	10	37	5
Bark Lake Unit	4	42	11	20	136	7	3	4	1
Chandos Lakeland	6	68	11	28	216	8	2	28	14
Total	51	649	13	187	1,929	10	54	385	7
Study Zone	133	2,476	19	400	3,979	10	90	746	8

Source: Ontario Recreation Supply Inventory, Ontario/Canada Accommodation, 1981

portion of the study area. However, there are variations in distributional characteristics according to accommodation type.

The hotels and motels in the study zone are small, having an average of only 19 units per property. Hotel/motel accommodation capacity in the southern section of the study zone is nearly triple that of the north (Table 2.9). Ennismore and the Lake Simcoe Shoreline landscape units provide the focus for much of the existing hotel/motel development. Peterborough, in Ennismore Unit, provides the only two chain affiliated properties in the zone. The establishments in the south tend to cater not only to tourists but also a significant transient travel market concentrated in the more urbanized areas of the south. Business travel constitutes a significant portion of their occupancy. Such markets are less available in the northern parts of the study area.

Commercial cottages account for 64% of the zone's commercial accommodation. The average size is 10 units per establishment. Commercial cottage capacity distribution is similar in the northern and southern area; however, it tends to be concentrated within certain landscape units. In particular, the Dummer Moraine, Ennismore and Rice Lake landscape units are the areas of greatest southern capacity. Their counterparts in the north are the Cavendish and Haliburton Lakelands landscape units (Table 2.9).

While the number of commercial resort establishments is much greater (60%) in the northern than the southern sections of the study zone, resort capacity is only slightly (6%) greater. Resorts in the study zone contain approximately 8 units per property. Areas of resort concentration are focussed primarily in the Dummer Moraine, Cavendish and Lake Simcoe Shoreline landscape units.

More than 70% of the establishments within the zone operate on a seasonal basis only. Table 2.10 summarizes the evaluation of commercial roofed accommodation within the study area, based on their relative state of repair, extent of facilities and services and number of units.

In general, commercial roofed accommodation is of medium or low calibre based upon today's market requirements. Areas of relatively better quality tend to be concentrated in the Lake Simcoe Shoreline, Cavendish and Ennismore landscape units.

TABLE 2.10
SUMMARY OF ROOFED ACCOMMODATION EVALUATION

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Lake Simcoe Shoreline	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- units available in all categories- high quality rating in all categories
Georgina Plain	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- moderate number of units available in all categories- average quality rating
Thorah Plain	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- hotel/motel and commercial cottage units available in limited number- average quality rating
Mara Drumlin Field	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- no roofed accommodation
Scugog Clay Plain	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- low number of units available- average quality rating
Scugog Unit	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- low number of units available- average quality rating
Mariposa Unit	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- moderate number of hotel/motel and commercial cottage units- low number of resort lodge units- average quality rating
Ennismore Unit	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- large number of units available in hotel/motel and commercial cottage categories- moderate number of resort lodge units- high quality rating
Rice Lake Unit	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- moderate number of hotel/motel and commercial cottage units- low number of resort lodge units- above average quality rating

TABLE 2.10
SUMMARY OF ROOFED ACCOMMODATION EVALUATION
(continued)

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
West Carden Plain	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- only commercial cottages available in small quantity- above average quality rating
East Carden Plain	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- moderate number of hotel/motel and commercial cottage units- average quality rating
Dummer Moraine	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- high number of resort lodge and commercial cottage units- moderate number of hotel/motel units- below average quality rating
Cavendish Unit	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- large number of units available in each category- average quality rating
Monteagle Unit	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- moderate number of units available in each category- average quality rating
Anson Outcrop	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- moderate number of units available in each category- average quality rating
Haliburton Lakelands	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- low number of hotel/motel units- high number of resort lodge and commercial cottage units- average quality rating
Algonquin Highlands	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- moderate number of resort lodge and commercial cottage units- low number of hotel/motel units- average quality rating

TABLE 2.10
SUMMARY OF ROOFED ACCOMMODATION EVALUATION
(continued)

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Bark Lake Unit	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- low number of units in all categories- average quality rating
Chandos Lakelands	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- low number of resort lodge and commercial cottage units- moderate number of hotel/motel units- below average quality rating

Food and Beverage Establishments

The percentage of the consumer food dollar spent on food consumed away from home has risen dramatically in Canada during the past decade, and is expected to continue in the 1980's.

For purposes of analysis, food and beverage establishments in the Peterborough-Haliburton zone have been classified as being either: upscale licensed table service, licensed table service, unlicensed table service and fast food/take-out facilities. Hotel and resort lodge dining rooms were classified as licensed or unlicensed table service. The number and distribution of these establishments is indicated below. A complete inventory of all food and beverage establishments is available in Section III of this volume.

PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON FOOD AND BEVERAGE ESTABLISHMENTS

	<u>Northern Landscape Units</u>		<u>Southern Landscape Units</u>	
	<u>Number of Outlets</u>	<u>Percentage Distribution</u>	<u>Number of Outlets</u>	<u>Percentage Distribution</u>
Upscale Licensed Table Service	3	4%	9	3%
Licensed Table Service	39	49	145	44
Unlicensed Table Service	28	35	116	35
Fast food/Take-out	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>18</u>
Total	<u>80</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>328</u>	<u>100%</u>

For all food and beverage categories, there is a stronger concentration of facilities in the southern rather than northern landscape units. There

are about four times as many establishments in the southern than in the northern landscape units.

Few upscale licensed table service establishments exist within the zone. These are concentrated in the southern landscape units. Nine of the twelve such facilities are found in the southern region.

The concentration of licensed table service establishments is three times greater in the southern, rather than northern, landscape units. Unlicensed table service establishments are approximately four times more frequent in the southern, rather than northern, regions of the study zone.

It is not surprising that the fast food/take-out businesses are concentrated in the southern landscape units along principal highways or within urban centres.

Generally, restaurants depend on the local market for most of their revenue. Only very exceptional restaurants can successfully locate outside of urban areas and away from major traffic arteries.

In both sections of the study zone, the number of upscale licensed table service facilities is low. Many of the foodservice facilities in the study area do not meet acceptable levels of physical appearance, quality of food or of service. Table 2.11 summarizes the evaluation of food and beverage establishments in each landscape unit. The ratings are based on the number of outlets in each category, extent of menu, operating hours, seasonality of operating and physical appearance.

The areas with high ratings are concentrated in the Lake Simcoe Shoreline, Mariposa and Ennismore landscape units of the southern region and Cavendish Unit in the north. The development of high quality food and beverage services requires specific market characteristics and year-round operating potential.

TABLE 2.11
SUMMARY OF FOOD AND BEVERAGE ESTABLISHMENTS EVALUATION

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Lake Simcoe Shoreline	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- variety of restaurants in all categories- most of the licensed establishments are tourist-oriented facilities
Georgina Plain	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- no upscale facilities- variety of other types
Thorah Plain	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- low number of establishments concentrated in one category
Mara Drumlin Field	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- one foodservice facility
Scugog Clay Plain	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- few establishments, little variety
Scugog Unit	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- one foodservice facility
Mariposa Unit	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- large number of establishments in all categories- concentrated in Lindsay and Fenelon Falls
Ennismore Unit	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- highest number of establishments- all categories represented- concentrated in Peterborough
Rice Lake Unit	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- moderate number of establishments- all categories represented
West Carden Plain	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- no foodservice facilities
East Carden Plain	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- moderate number of establishments- all categories represented

TABLE 2.11
SUMMARY OF FOOD AND BEVERAGE ESTABLISHMENTS EVALUATION
(continued)

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Dummer Moraine	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- large number of establishments- none in upscale licensed table service category
Cavendish Unit	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- large number of establishments- all categories represented
Monteagle Unit	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- moderate number of establishments- none in upscale licensed table service category
Anson Outcrop	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- moderate number of establishments- none in upscale licensed table service category
Haliburton Lakelands	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- few establishments- poor variety
Algonquin Highlands	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- few establishments- poor variety
Bark Lake Unit	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- few establishments- poor variety
Chandos Lakelands	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- few establishments- poor variety

Transient and Seasonal Campgrounds

There are over 18,000 campsites found in 217 campgrounds within the study area, of which approximately 24% are government operated. Government run camping areas include those managed by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, various municipalities and conservation authorities. Most government campgrounds in the study zone do not offer electricity, water or sewage hook-ups. Recent media campaigns advertising Provincial Parks as destinations and not stop-overs will require improvements in these campground amenities.

At most private campgrounds in the study area at least a portion of sites offer basic services such as electricity, water connections and washroom facilities. Sewage hook-ups are less common. As well, private campgrounds often have laundromats, convenience stores, marina facilities, restaurants, swimming pools, and recreation programmes. An increasing number of sites in private campgrounds are seasonally rented by trailer owners. Transient sites are frequently used to handle the overflow from provincial parks. Private operations within the study area are generally aesthetically unappealing, with small campsites and sparse vegetation.

Table 2.12, following, summarizes the evaluation of each of the landscape units within the study area, based on their ability to meet the needs of the camping market. Each unit was evaluated according to the following criteria:

- Number of campsites available
- Presence of Provincial Parks with campsites
- Mix of seasonal and transient sites
- Availability of serviced sites
- Availability of recreational facilities and other amenities
- Average size of campgrounds

TABLE 2.12
SUMMARY OF TRANSIENT AND SEASONAL CAMPGROUNDS EVALUATION

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Lake Simcoe Shoreline	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- large number of sites- high average size of campground, with electricity and water available at most- several offer marine facilities
Georgina Plain	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- few campsites, nearly all transient and privately run- serviced sites available, no other amenities
Thorah Plain	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- few sites- few campgrounds offering services or other amenities
Mara Drumlin Field	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- no campgrounds
Scugog Clay Plain	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- moderate number of sites- serviced sites available at all campgrounds- marina facilities offered at most
Scugog Unit	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- one campground, entirely seasonal sites- offers services and amenities
Mariposa Unit	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- large number of sites, most of which are seasonal- high average campground size- all private campgrounds, most offering serviced sites and marina facilities- several offer other amenities
Ennismore Unit	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- largest number of sites in study area, mixed seasonal and transient- high average campground size- serviced sites and marine facilities at most, other amenities at some

TABLE 2.12

SUMMARY OF TRANSIENT AND SEASONAL CAMPGROUNDS EVALUATION

(continued)

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Rice Lake Unit	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high number of sites, seasonal and transient - serviced sites available at most campgrounds, marinas at some, other amenities at few
West Carden Plain	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - small number of sites - most campgrounds offer electricity and water, few other amenities
Dummer Moraine	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - large number of sites, all private - more seasonal than permanent - majority of campgrounds offer electricity and water - marina facilities at most, other amenities at few
Cavendish Unit	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - moderate number of sites, all private - most campgrounds offer electricity and water - few other amenities - small average size campground
Monteagle Unit	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - moderate number of sites, all private - low average size campground - electricity at most campgrounds, few other services
Anson Outcrop	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - few sites, all private - small average size of campground - most offer some serviced sites and other amenities
Haliburton Lakelands	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - moderate number of sites, all private, majority seasonal - most campgrounds have electricity and other facilities and services

TABLE 2.12
SUMMARY OF TRANSIENT AND SEASONAL CAMPGROUNDS EVALUATION
(continued)

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Algonquin Highlands	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- large number of campsites- majority of sites in provincial parks- less than half of campgrounds offer serviced sites
Bark Lake Unit	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- moderate number of campsites, most of which are private and transient- most campgrounds offer electricity- few other facilities and amenities
Chandos Lakelands	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- moderate number of campsites- majority are transient- most campgrounds offer electricity and water- marina facilities common

In general, the largest campgrounds are those nearest to the Metropolitan Toronto market (Ennismore, Lake Simcoe Shoreline, Rice Lake). The exception is Algonquin Highlands which has a large number of campsites in Algonquin Park. The larger campgrounds are also concentrated in the southern part of the study area. Private campgrounds in the southern portion of the zone offer predominantly seasonal sites, while in the north, transient sites are more common. Those campgrounds located on the Trent-Severn Waterway tend to offer extensive marine facilities. Other than the basic services, other amenities are not commonly found except at larger campgrounds or where the camping facility is a component of a roofed accommodation development.

Taken in isolation, those landscape units with the lowest ratings for campgrounds offer the greatest potential for further development.

Outdoor Recreational Facilities

A tourism area's ability to attract outdoor recreational specialty markets depends on the presence of suitable recreational facilities. The type and mix of facilities are significant in determining the duration and frequency of stay in a particular region. The study zone was evaluated, by landscape unit, for the quantity, quality and distribution of the following types of facilities: downhill ski centres, cross-country skiing trails, snowmobile trails, marine facilities, canoe routes, hiking trails and equestrian facilities. The potential for development of additional facilities within the study area was also examined. The factors used to evaluate the unit varied with each activity. For example, snowmobiling trails were evaluated according to length, proximity, road access and degree to which they were groomed, signed and supervised.

Downhill Skiing Facilities

There are six downhill skiing developments within the study area. None of these centres are large enough to be considered provincially significant. Four are in the southern part of the zone, in the Rice Lake and Ennismore units and include Bethany, Devil's Elbow, Omemee Ski Resort and Cedar Mountain. The remaining two are in the north. Mt. Madawaska is near Barry's Bay in Bark Lake Unit and Sir Sam's Ski Area is in Haliburton Lakelands, proximate to Haliburton Village.

Topography, climate and proximity to major urban markets are the key determinants in determining the feasibility of downhill ski developments. Throughout the study area, but particularly in the northern portion of the zone, locations can be found with the necessary vertical drop to allow downhill skiing facilities. However, in the areas south of the Kawartha Lakes, the snowfall is not reliable, necessitating expensive artificial snow-making. North of the Kawartha lakes, the snowfall is usually sufficient but this part of the study area is beyond the normal day-trip range of major urban centres. Thus, the potential for downhill ski development in the study area is limited at best.

Cross-country Skiing Facilities

Cross-country ski trail development requires an adequate natural snowfall, moderate topographical relief and some tree cover for wind protection. Within the study zone, these conditions are best met in the Shield area. Major concentrations of trail networks are in Chandos Lakelands Unit near Apsley, the Algonquin Highlands, Cavendish Unit near Haliburton and the Dorset region of the Haliburton Lakelands Unit. In addition, many of the area's destination resorts, Provincial Parks, and conservation areas offer shorter trails. The majority of the cross-country ski trails in the study area are groomed.

The potential for further trail development exists in most of the Precambrian Shield region, particularly in the Bancroft area. There is also an opportunity to link existing trail networks in order to facilitate the development of hut-to-hut skiing. For example, the Silent Lake Provincial Park trails could be connected to the Kawartha Nordic Trails at Apsley.

Recreational Boating Facilities

Recreational boating facilities in the study area (Map 8 - Volume 1) were analyzed to determine the number of existing operations and the number of which offered transient rental slips, boat launching, boat rentals, fuel, repairs, supplies and sewage pump-out.

The analysis revealed that the greatest number of recreational boating facilities appeared in the Dumner Moraine and Ennismore units. When total docking space capability was examined, the largest capacity was found to occur in the Lake Simcoe Shoreline unit, followed by those units adjacent to the Trent-Severn Waterway. It is conceivable that had the south shore of Rice Lake been included in the study area that the Rice Lake Unit would have received a higher evaluation rating. The vast majority of slips in these landscape units are rented seasonally. This

was the case particularly in those areas closest to Metro Toronto. This phenomenon reflects two factors. First, because cottage development in these areas is so intense that many lots are not on the waterfront, some boat-owning cottagers must keep their boats at a marina facility. Second, many boat owners use their boats as floating cottages.

Those landscape units which are not on the Trent-Severn Waterway generally offer fewer facilities, a lower proportion of services and smaller numbers of slips. Throughout the study area, the most common services offered are fuel and supplies. Sewage pump-out service is generally available only on the Trent-Severn Waterway.

Snowmobile Trails

The requirements for snowmobile trail development are similar to those for cross-country skiing. Snowmobile trails are concentrated on the Precambrian Shield, particularly in the Haliburton Lakelands, Cavendish and Chandos units. Snowmobiling is a key winter travel generator in this portion of the study area. These trails are primarily cleared and maintained by local snowmobile clubs, in co-operation with the Ministry of Natural Resources. Ideally, these trail networks should be linked together, thereby allowing snowmobilers the option of extended trips.

Hiking Trails

Three major hiking trails are found in the study area in addition to the numerous shorter nature walking routes which exist. Most of the latter are found in the Provincial Parks, regional forests and conservation areas.

The longer trails cater to backpackers who typically camp out en route. One such route is the Highland Hiking Trail which is 35 kilometres in length and is located in Algonquin Park. The Quinte-Hastings Recreational Trail runs for 340 kilometres from near Picton, through Hastings County to Lake St. Peter. Although only the northern part of

this route lies within the study area, it does draw tourist traffic to the zone.

A particularly significant hiking corridor from a tourism perspective is the Ganaraska Trail. While major portions of the trail have not yet been completed, the route is planned to run from Port Hope, through the Kawartha Lakes and Huronia, connecting with the Bruce Trail near Collingwood. Within the study area, a section from Millbrook to Omeenee is completed, as is a portion along the south shore of Sturgeon Lake.

Equestrian Facilities

Horseback riding centres are located throughout the study area but do not appear in abundance in any one landscape unit. In the southern portion of the zone where there is more agricultural land (i.e. Georgina Plain, Mariposa and Rice Lake units), specialized equestrian stables are found, often as complements to farming operations. The majority of equestrian facilities on the Shield (particularly in Algonquin Highlands, Dummer Moraine and Cavendish units) are part of childrens' summer camp operations.

Canoe Routes

Ideally, canoe routes are located in areas with minimal motor boat traffic and where a significant portion of the shoreline is publicly owned. Lakes and rivers suitable for canoeing abound throughout the study area. Most canoe route development has taken place in Haliburton Lakelands, Algonquin Highlands, Anson Outcrop and Cavendish units. The most popular and extensive routes are in Algonquin Park. Other established routes include:

- The Gull River Route, from Balsam Lake through Minden to Boshkung, Eagle, Kennesis and Raven Lakes;
- The Burnt River Route from Haliburton to Balsam Lake;

- The Indian River Route from Keene to Rice Lake;
- North Kawartha Canoe Route, a circular route from Mississauga Lake, through Buckhorn to Stony, Long, Cox, and Catchaconna Lakes.

Whitewater canoeing is possible on parts of the Madawaska River near Barry's Bay. New canoe routes are proposed along the York River in the Bancroft area, from Baptiste Lake to Papineau Lake and along the Crowe River from Paudash Lake and into Hastings County.

Table 2.13 presents an evaluation of the level of recreational facility development in each landscape unit.

TABLE 2.13
SUMMARY OF OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES EVALUATION

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Lake Simcoe Shoreline	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - heavy concentration of marina facilities, dominated by seasonal rental slips - some equestrian facilities - low level of winter recreation trails
Georgina Plain	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - heavy concentration of marina facilities, dominated by seasonal rental slips - some equestrian facilities - low level of winter recreation trails
Thorah Plain	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - low level of all types of recreation facilities
Mara Drumlin Field	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no significant recreational facilities - proposed route for Ganaraska Hiking Trail passes through this unit
Scugog Clay Plain	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no significant recreational facilities other than limited marina facilities
Scugog Unit	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no significant recreational facilities other than limited marina facilities
Mariposa Unit	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strongest presence is marina facilities due to Trent-Severn Waterway - some winter recreation trails - one completed section of Ganaraska Hiking Trail is within this unit
Ennismore Unit	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - heavy concentration of marina facilities - downhill skiing at Bethany and Omemee (three ski areas)

TABLE 2.13
SUMMARY OF OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES EVALUATION
(continued)

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Ennismore Unit (continued)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - limited equestrian, snowmobiling and cross-country skiing facilities - longest completed section of Ganaraska Hiking Trail is within this unit
Rice Lake Unit	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - one downhill ski centre - Indian River Canoe Route - medium amount of marina facilities - limited snowmobiling and cross-country skiing trails, and equestrian facilities
West Carden Plain	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - proposed route for Ganaraska Hiking Trail passes through this unit - low levels of all other recreational facilities
East Carden Plain	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gull River and Burnt River Canoe Routes - some snowmobiling and cross-country skiing facilities - some marina facilities
Dummer Moraine	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - very heavy concentration of marina facilities - medium snowmobiling and cross-country skiing - high level of equestrian facilities - proposed Ganaraska Trail route passes through this unit
Cavendish Unit	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - North Kawartha Canoe Routes - extensive hiking in Galway and Cavendish townships - abundance of snowmobile trails and cross-country ski trails - part of Gull River Canoe Route

TABLE 2.13
SUMMARY OF OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES EVALUATION
(continued)

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Cavendish Unit (continued)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - highest concentration of equestrian facilities in study area - medium level of marina facilities
Monteagle Unit	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - extensive snowmobiling trails - northern portion of Quinte-Hastings Hiking Trail - proposed York River Canoe Route - moderate cross-country skiing - limited marina facilities
Anson Outcrop	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - part of Gull River Canoe Route - Minden White Water Park - moderate equestrian facilities - limited marina facilities - limited cross-country skiing
Haliburton Lakelands	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - extensive cross-country skiing and snowmobiling trails - northern portion of Gull River Canoe Route, which links to Algonquin Park routes - variety of short hiking trails - one downhill ski centre - moderate equestrian facilities - moderate marina facilities
Algonquin Highlands	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - very high concentration of canoe routes - Highland Hiking Trail - most extensive cross-country skiing trails in study area - Whitney-Haliburton Snowmobile Trail - moderate number of equestrian facilities - limited marina facilities

TABLE 2.13
SUMMARY OF OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES EVALUATION
(continued)

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Bark Lake Unit	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- one downhill ski centre- variety of short hiking trails- low level of marina facilities- moderate snowmobiling and cross-country skiing trail facilities
Chandos Lakelands	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- extensive cross-country skiing trails (Kawartha Nordic Club and Silent Lake Provincial Park)- extensive snowmobile trails- proposed canoe routes on Eels Creek and Crowe River- high number of marina facilities, especially for seasonal boaters

Events and Attractions

Attractions include unique facilities such as museums, art galleries, historic sites and scenic places which are permanently situated at a particular location and may be either seasonal or year-round operations. Events, on the other hand, encompass festivals, fairs, sports tournaments and cultural displays. They are normally short-term annual occurrences and sometimes rotate among several locations.

A few events and attractions are of such outstanding significance that they become the primary trip purpose of visitors to the area in which they are found. Major theme parks (e.g. Disneyworld or Canada's Wonderland) perform this function. However, most events and attractions augment a tourist's enjoyment of an area but are not the key motivation behind his visit.

Each landscape unit within the study area has been evaluated according to the number and diversity of its events and attractions and its ability to attract visitation from beyond the local market. A complete listing of all events and attractions appears in Section III, pages 129 to 151 of this report. With few exceptions, most events and attractions within the study zone are of minor significance. The majority of attractions, except for those in urban areas, such as Peterborough, are open in the summer only. The units with the highest ratings are also those with the highest resident populations.

A summary of the evaluation of events and attractions follows in Table 2.14. A low rating for a landscape unit may indicate potential for the development of additional events and attractions. In no case, however, should these evaluation ratings be viewed in isolation of other resource or infrastructure factors.

TABLE 2.14
SUMMARY OF EVENTS AND ATTRACTIONS EVALUATION

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Lake Simcoe Shoreline	Low	- one attraction, of minor status, in summer only
Georgina Plain	Medium	- moderate number, all of minor status - events scheduled all year - no year-round attractions
Thorah Plain	Low	- one event of minor significance in spring
Mara Drumlin Field	Low	- no events or attractions
Scugog Clay Plain	Low	- no events or attractions
Scugog Unit	Low	- no events or attractions
Mariposa Unit	High	- events and attractions are concentrated in Lindsay - Kawartha Summer Theatre has major status - Central Exhibition and Spring Festival of the Arts are medium status events
Ennismore Unit	High	- abundance of events and attractions concentrated in Peterborough - most significant is STP Kawartha International Races - many attractions open year-round
Rice Lake Unit	High	- several important historical attractions, such as Century Village and Serpent Mounds
West Carden Plain	Low	- no events or attractions
East Carden Plain	Medium	- most attractions centered in Kirkfield and most are only open in summer - all of minor status

TABLE 2.14
SUMMARY OF EVENTS AND ATTRACTIONS EVALUATION
(continued)

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Dummer Moraine	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - few attractions, several events, mainly held in Bobcaygeon and mainly in summer - Canada/U.S. Walleye Tournament and Buckhorn Wildlife Art Festival are most significant
Cavendish Unit	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - most are centered in Haliburton - good variety of athletic, cultural and scenic events and attractions open in winter
Monteagle Unit	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - events and attractions are concentrated in Bancroft and are mainly available in summer - Gemboree is most significant event
Anson Outcrop	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - variety of scenic, historic and athletic events and attractions - most located in Minden - Whitewater Park and associated slalom event are most significant
Haliburton Lakelands	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - emphasis on natural resource attractions - Frost Centre has medium status
Algonquin Highlands	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - emphasis on natural resource attractions in Algonquin Park
Bark Lake Unit	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no events or attractions
Chandos Lakelands	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - two industrial attractions and variety of minor events

Transportation

Accessibility to major markets has a significant impact on the volume of visitor traffic in any tourism region (Map 9 - Volume 1). Each landscape unit is evaluated on the basis of the following criteria:

- Variety of access modes - air, rail, bus, boat, automobile;
- Quality modes - frequency of service; two-lane versus four-lane roads;
- Access orientation - transportation network allows east-west and/or north-south travel.

The majority of travel to and within the zone is by private automobile. This pattern is unlikely to change greatly in the future, although higher energy costs may cause a slight shift toward the use of more energy efficient alternative modes of transportation.

Inter-regional accessibility depends primarily on the provincial highway network. The main north-south routes in the study area are Highways 115, 48, 12 and 35. The major east-west routes are Highways 7, 36, 121 and 60. The only four-lane sections of highway occur on Highway 7 near Peterborough, on Highway 48 near Sutton and on Highway 35 near Minden. Traffic patterns on all provincial highways in the zone display a high degree of seasonality. In 1979, summer average daily traffic was from 20% to 100% higher than the overall annual rates.

In its 20-year long-range plans for provincial highways, the Ministry of Transportation and Communications has indicated the need for the following road improvements:

- Widening Highway 7 in the Peterborough area from the Queensway to Highway 134 to four lanes;

- Widening Highway 35/115 and Highway 115 to four lanes in the area from Highway 401 to Peterborough;
- Re-aligning Highway 28 to create a Peterborough by-pass from Highway 7 to Young's Point.

Consideration is also being given to the construction of a four-lane highway (407) to run in an east-west direction from Highway 48 to the Highway 35-115 junction. This route is not considered imperative within the 20-year planning period.

Inter-city buses serve the study area on routes as follows:

- Renfrew to Barry's Bay
- Toronto to Lindsay and Haliburton
- Toronto to Sutton, Beaverton and Orillia
- Orillia to Lindsay, Peterborough, Port Hope and Cobourg
- Lindsay to Bobcaygeon
- Toronto to Peterborough, Bancroft and Pembroke

These are all local routes which stop at most communities en route.

Daily rail passenger service is available from Toronto to Beaverton, Orillia, Washago, Peterborough, Norwood and Havelock.

There are ten airports, seven float-plane bases and nine private landing strips within the study area. Only Peterborough and Lindsay airports are of a significant size, although the latter has no paved runways. Scheduled passenger service is available via Air Atonabee between Peterborough and Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal. There are two flights per day into and out of Peterborough from each of these centres, Monday through Friday.

During the summer, boaters can travel throughout the southern portion of the study area on the Trent-Severn Waterway. This system also allows access from outside the study area via the Trent River from Lake Ontario and the Severn River from Georgian Bay. The Sturgeon Lake-to-Lindsay and Lindsay-to-Lake Scugog sections are navigable only by boats with shallow drafts. From Sturgeon Lake to Lindsay the normal draft is 1.83 metres, while from Lindsay to Port Perry it is only 1.22 metres.

In general, the southern part of the study area is better served by all modes of transportation. The frequency of service by inter-city buses is higher, air and rail passenger services are available and the road network is more extensive and of higher quality.

Table 2.15, following, provides a summary evaluation of the transportation infrastructure. A high transportation evaluation rating is more critical for tourism development within the southern landscape units than the northern ones. The "accessible wilderness" theme of the northern landscape units is synonymous with low ratings. High ratings would counteract tourism development opportunities portraying this image.

TABLE 2.15
SUMMARY OF TRANSPORTATION EVALUATION

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Lake Simcoe Shoreline	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- accessible by automobile, scheduled bus and rail, small plane and boat- good quality roads, frequent scheduled services- high access orientation
Georgina Plain	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- accessible by automobile, scheduled bus, small plane- boat and rail access nearby- good quality roads, frequent bus service- high access orientation
Thorah Plain	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- accessible by automobile, scheduled bus, boat- air and rail service nearby- good quality roads, frequent bus service- high access orientation
Mara Drumlin Field	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- accessible by automobile, scheduled bus, small plane- boat and rail access nearby- good quality roads, frequent bus service- high access orientation
Scugog Clay Plain	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- accessible by automobile and scheduled bus- limited boat access due to size restriction on Scugog River- air access available nearby- good quality roads, frequent bus service- high access orientation
Scugog Unit	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- accessible by automobile and small plane- scheduled bus available nearby- limited boat access- good quality roads- high access orientation

TABLE 2.15
SUMMARY OF TRANSPORTATION EVALUATION
(continued)

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Mariposa Unit	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- accessible by automobile, scheduled bus, small plane- limited boat access- good quality roads, frequent bus service- high access orientation
Ennismore Unit	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- accessible by automobile and scheduled bus, rail and air service and by boat- good quality roads, frequent scheduled service, best airport in study area- high access orientation
Rice Lake Unit	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- accessible by automobile, scheduled bus and rail and by boat- good quality roads, frequent scheduled service- medium access orientation
West Carden Plain	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- accessible by automobile and by boat- poor quality roads- low access orientation
East Carden Plain	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- accessible by automobile, scheduled bus, boat, and small plane- medium quality roads, moderately frequent bus service- medium access orientation
Dummer Moraine	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- accessible by automobile and boat- partially served by scheduled bus- scheduled rail to Havelock only- medium quality roads, moderately frequent bus service- medium access orientation

TABLE 2.15
SUMMARY OF TRANSPORTATION EVALUATION
(continued)

<u>Landscape Unit</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Dominant Characteristics</u>
Cavendish Unit	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - accessible by automobile, scheduled bus, small plane - medium to poor quality roads, poor frequency of bus service - poor access orientation
Monteagle Unit	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - accessible by automobile, partially accessible by scheduled bus and by small plane - poor quality roads, poor frequency of bus service - poor access orientation
Anson Outcrop	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - accessible by automobile and scheduled bus - poor quality roads, poor frequency of bus service - poor access orientation
Haliburton Lakelands	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - partially accessible by automobile - poor quality roads - poor access orientation
Algonquin Highlands	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - partially accessible by automobile and small plane - poor quality roads - poor access orientation
Bark Lake Unit	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - accessible by automobile, scheduled bus and small plane - poor quality roads, infrequent bus service - poor access orientation
Chandos Lakelands	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - accessible by automobile and scheduled bus - medium quality provincial highway, other roads are poor - infrequent bus service - poor access orientation

SECTION III
TOURISM/RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY

DAY-USE/OVERNIGHT SINGLE AND MULTI-PURPOSE FACILITIES

The tourism facility inventory (Tables 3.1 to 3.4) was compiled from the Ontario Recreation Supply Inventory and updated where necessary, using the 1981 Boating, Camping and Accommodation directories published by the Ministry of Industry and Tourism as well as other available material from Tourist Associations and Chambers of Commerce. Field checks were then used to further validate the details describing each of the individual facilities. The resulting inventory, therefore, is the most comprehensive one available for the zone at the time this report was written.

The inventory is divided into two major categories based on whether or not the facility provides overnight commercial accommodation. These two groups are then further subdivided according to whether the facilities are considered to be single purpose or multi-purpose. For an accommodation establishment to qualify as multi-purpose, at least two other services or activity-facilities must be provided either in a single season or throughout the entire year (e.g. boat docking and cross-country ski trails). The services and facilities used to determine single purpose or multi-purpose were taken from the sources listed above.

A day-use multi-purpose facility offers the appropriate accessories required for at least two activities during one season or the entire year. Each facility has been allocated to the appropriate physiographic region and landscape unit. The inventory formed the basis for the evaluations of commercial roofed accommodation, transient and seasonal campgrounds and outdoor recreational facilities found in Volume 1 - Section II and the previous section of this volume.

TABLE 3.1
PETERBOROUGH - HALIBURTON TOURISM ZONE
INVENTORY OF OVERNIGHT SINGLE PURPOSE FACILITIES

Area	Facility	Type of Facility	Number of Units	Electricity	Water	Sewage	Showers	Toilets	Camping	Boating	Accommodation	Other	Remarks
Lake Simcoe Lowlands	Lake Simcoe Shoreline	Trent-Talbot Marina	3										
		Goodview Motel	12										
		Everglades Cottage Court		20									
		Beaverton Hotel	12										
		Granbaven	7										
		Blue Fountain Cottages	6										
		New Dalton Hotel	10										
		Sutton Motel	10										
		All Seasons Cabins	3										
		Coolmore Lodge	7										
		Driftwood Motel	6	6									
		Conlan's Cottages	4										
		Cambridge Inn	6										
		Irish House	10										
		Port Bolster Inn	6										
		Lake Simcoe Hotel	13										
		Stonewatch Cottages	4										
		Cartwright's Camp Park		95	E, W, T, SH								
		Lakeside Motel	14	2									
		The Narrows Motel	11	1									
		Sandpiper Inn & Tavern	5										
Georgina Plain		Dunrobin-In-The-Pines	6										
		Vollick's Marine & Camping		50	E, W, SH, S, T		50						
		Ojibway Marina	12		E, SH		5	7					
		Ontario Student Leadership Centre											
		Windsor's Cabins	1	8									
		Royal Simcoe Lodge	7										
		Spot 48 Motor Hotel	22										
		Lyndhurst Park		240	E, W, S, SH, T		240						
		Park Motel	13	3									
		South Shore Motel	10										
Thorah Plain		Mansion House Hotel	14										
		Elmgrove Trailer Park		45	E, W, SH, T		11	34					
		Lock 41: Trent-Severn Waterway		8	T		8						
		Lock 40: Trent-Severn Waterway		9	T		9						
		Trent Motel & Restaurant	7										
		Beaver Motor Hotel	22										
		Portage Park		7	14	E, W, T, SH		14					
		Lock 37: Trent-Severn Waterway		4	T		4						
		Lock 39: Trent-Severn Waterway		4	T		4						

* Camping Services: E-Electricity, W-Water, S-Sewage, SH-Showers, T-Toilets

Source: Ontario Recreation Supply Inventory; Ontario/Canada Boating, Camping and Accommodation 1981; Laventhol & Horwath

TABLE 3.3
PETERBOROUGH - MALIBURTON TOURISM ZONE
INVENTORY OF DAY-USE SINGLE PURPOSE FACILITIES

TABLE 3.4
PETERBOROUGH - WILKBURTON TOURISM ZONE
INVENTORY OF DAY-USE MULTI-PURPOSE FACILITIES

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION	MUNICIPALITY	NAME OF FACILITY	WATER FACILITIES										SHORE FACILITIES										OUTFITTING											
			BEACHES	PICNIC AREA	BOAT RENTALS	LAUNCH FACILITIES	SEASONAL RENTALS	TRANSFORMER RENTALS	FUEL	REPAIRS	SUPPLIES	SCUBA	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	ALPINE SKIING	ALPINE SKIING RENTALS	BIKE SKIING	BIKE SKIING RENTALS	SKIING EQUIPMENT	SHELTERS	LIFTS	SNOW-BOULDERING	SNOW-BOULDERING RENTALS	WEEKEND	WEEKEND SKIING	WEEKEND SKIING RENTALS	FISHING	CAMPING	HUNTING	SKI FISHERY	GOLF COURSE	SEASONAL SKIING	SEASONAL SKIING RENTALS	YEAR ROUND
Lake Simcoe Lowlands	Lake Simcoe Shoreline	Municipal Park - Georgina Twp (2)	0	0			52		0	0	0	0	0																					
		Bonnie Boats																																
		All-Seasons Recreation																																
		Holmes Point Park	0	0																														
		Port Bolster Heights Park	0	0																														
		Beaverton Harbour Park	0	0		0																												
		Rick's Fish Huts			0	0		0			0																							
		Thorah Centennial Park	0	0																														
		Federal Dock & Beach - Georgina Twp (95)					4																											
		Cambridge Access Point																																
		Torah Regional Forest																																
		Stibbald Point Provincial Park																																
		Willow Beach Regional Conservation Area	0	0																														
		Municipal Beach - Georgina Twp (250)				0																												
		Franklin Beach Regional Conservation Area	0	0																														
		Municipal Beach - Georgina Twp (277)	0			0																												
Georgina Island Beach	0	0																																
Municipal Park - Rama Twp (1360)	0	0		0																														
Atherley Park	0	0																																
Baer Harbour Yacht Club	0					104																												
Geneva Park YMCA																																		
	Georgina Plain	Jeffery's Marine			0	0	38		0	0	0	0	0																					
		Wynndale Farms																																
	Thorah Plain	Trent Canal Park	0				5																											
Peterborough Drumlin Field	Scugog Unit	Municipal Boat Launch - Scugog Twp (478)	0			0																												
		Municipal Boat Launch - Markham Twp (282)				0																												
		Scugog Park Reserve				0																												
		Municipal Park - Markham Twp (274)		0	0																													
		Municipal Park - Markham Twp (277)	0			0																												
	Markham Plain	Byrnes Golf & Svc Club																																
		Torah Regional Forest																																
		Municipal Marina - Fenelon Twp (148)	0			0		10																										
		Municipal Picnic Area - Verulam Twp (151)	0	0																														
		Municipal Marina - Verulam Twp (158)	0			0		7																										
		Sturgeon Point Golf Club						10																										
		Municipal Marina - Dps Twp (253)		0		0		10																										
		Federal Dock - Dps Twp (358)						32																										
		Municipal Marina & Park - Verulam Twp (219)	0	0				5																										

(2) Ontario Recreation Supply Inventory Administration Number; more detailed information is available for each facility by referencing the township name and administration number.

Source: Ontario Recreation Supply Inventory; Ontario/Canada Boating, Camping and Accommodation 1981; Laventhol & Hornath

FOODSERVICE FACILITIES

The foodservice facility inventory (Table 3.5) was derived from a directory of licensed establishments provided by the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario and from a list of all restaurants and food ready-to-serve outlets in the study zone with telephones. The latter was obtained from a computer listing compiled by Sanford Evans Services Ltd., a market research firm and subsidiary of Tele-Direct Ltd. The list provided the most up-to-date indication of foodservice establishments including those not yet listed in the directories. Based on the opinion of local tourism officials and the judgment of the consultants, an upscale licensed table service facilities category was developed from the list of all licensed establishments. These restaurants cater to the upper end of the food and beverage market and offer higher levels of service, a wider variety and better quality food than is generally available in the zone.

The resulting inventory is subdivided by landscape unit and was used to evaluate food and beverage establishments in the study zone, as discussed in Volume 1 - Section II and Volume 2 - Section II.

EVENTS AND ATTRACTIONS

Data for the events and attractions inventory was obtained from the following sources: Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter Events brochures published by the Ministry of Industry and Tourism; Ontario Historic Sites, Museums, Galleries and Plaques published by the Ministry of Culture and Recreation; and a variety of material published by local Chambers of Commerce, the Central Ontario Travel Association, the Ministry of Natural Resources and other agencies involved in tourism promotion in the study zone (Table 3.6).

The status of an event or attraction was determined by its ability to generate attendance. If visitation was primarily local, a minor status rating was given. Regional-based attendance warranted a medium status, while events and attractions which were of provincial, national or

international interest or which were the primary trip motivator for the majority of visitors, were considered major. Each event or attraction was allocated to the appropriate landscape unit. The combined events and attractions in each landscape unit were evaluated according to their number, diversity and ability to attract visitation beyond the local market.

TABLE 3.5
PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON TOURISM ZONE
FOODSERVICE FACILITY INVENTORY

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION	LANDSCAPE UNIT	NAME OF FACILITY	UPSCALE			UNLICENSED TABLE SERVICE	LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	FAST FOOD/ TAKE-OUT
			LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	LICENSED TABLE SERVICE			
Simcoe Lowlands	Lake Simcoe Shoreline	Goodview Hotel						
		The Terrace Restaurant						
		Beaver Downs Golf Course						
		Belvedere Hotel						
		Lake Simcoe Hotel						
		Sibbald House*						
		Briars Inn Resort						
		Orchard Beach Tavern						
		Blue Fountain Tavern						
		Twin Seasons Tavern						
		Lakeview Hotel						
		Atherley Arms Hotel						
		Fern Resort Hotel						
		Harbour Inn & Resort Club						
		Marina Del Rey Restaurant						
		The Sandpiper Inn Restaurant & Tavern						
		Beaverton Curling Club						
		North Star Drive-In Restaurant						
		Thorah Restaurant						
		Tasty Rite Burgers						
		Italian Villa Restaurant						
		Skipper Snack Bar						
		Mavis Steak & Seafood						
		Granit Restaurant & Tavern						

* Denotes country dining in a restored heritage home

TABLE 3.5
PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON TOURISM ZONE
FOODSERVICE FACILITY INVENTORY
(continued)

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION	LANDSCAPE UNIT	NAME OF FACILITY	UPSCALE LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	UNLICENSED TABLE SERVICE	FAST FOOD/ TAKE-OUT
Simcoe Lowlands	Georgina Plain	Emiel's Place Tavern		☐		
		Sportway Inn		☐		
		Cedar Cliff Manor Hotel		☐		
		New Dalton Hotel		☐		
		Vito's Restaurant		☐		
		Dragon Fountain Restaurant		☐		
		Flying Bridge Restaurant		☐		
		Jolly Roger's Tavern		☐		
		Alice's Tavern		☐		
		Royal Simcoe Lodge Tavern		☐		
		Lyndhurst Park Restaurant		☐		
		Whitehouse Restaurant & Tavern		☐		
		E & B Drive-In				☐
		Johnson's Marina Snack Bar				☐
		Sutton West Restaurant			☐	
		Western Burger Bar				☐
		South Shore Restaurant			☐	
		Anchor Restaurant & Tavern		☐		
		King Submarine				☐
		Mackay's Drive-In Restaurant				☐
		Sargeant Dymont's Cdn. Fried Chicken			☐	
		Papa Luigi's Pizza			☐	
		Sax's Fish & Chips			☐	
		Keswick Dial-A-Pizza				☐
		Riveredge Restaurant & Tavern		☐		
		Coreen's Snack & Dairy Bar				☐

TABLE 3.5
PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON TOURISM ZONE
FOODSERVICE FACILITY INVENTORY
(continued)

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION	LANDSCAPE UNIT	NAME OF FACILITY	UPSCALE LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	UNLICENSED TABLE SERVICE	FAST FOOD/ TAKE-OUT
Simcoe Lowlands	Georgina Plain	Big Dave			☐	
		Apricot Chinese Food Take-Out				☐
		Pizza Shoppe			☐	
		The Lighthouse			☐	
		Highland Restaurant			☐	
		Diane's Steak Bar				☐
		Golden Crisp Fish & Chips			☐	
	Thorah Plain	Gamebridge Hotel		☐		
		Trent Motel & Restaurant		☐		
		Trent Club Restaurant		☐		
	Mara Drumlin Field	Victoria Hotel		☐		
		Halfway Restaurant		☐		
		Pentathlon Restaurant		☐		
		Country Squire Motor Hotel		☐		
		The Villa Restaurant		☐		
	Scugog Clay Plain	Smiley's Restaurant			☐	
		Lakeside Restaurant		☐		
Peterborough Drumlin Field	Scugog Unit					
	Mariposa Unit	Mike's Place Family Restaurant		☐		
		Cannington Delicatessen		☐		

TABLE 3.5
PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON TOURISM ZONE
FOODSERVICE FACILITY INVENTORY
(continued)

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION	LANDSCAPE UNIT	NAME OF FACILITY	UPSCALE			UNLICENSED			FAST FOOD/ TAKE-OUT
			LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	TABLE SERVICE	TABLE SERVICE	
Peterborough Drumlin Field	Mariposa Unit	Central Hotel							
		Grand Hotel							
		New Royal Hotel							
		Somerton's Coach House Restaurant							
		Cottage Restaurant							
		Olympia Restaurant							
		Peter's Restaurant							
		Miss Diana Restaurant							
		Cambridge Restaurant							
		Bagelette Restaurant							
		Lindsay Curling Club							
		Lindsay Golf & Country Club							
		Seven Seas Garden Tavern							
		Chow's Restaurant							
		Falls View Restaurant							
		Byrnell Golf & Ski Club							
		Fenelon Fish & Chips Restaurant							
		Central Cafe Restaurant							
		Distlefink Restaurant							
		Fenelon Falls Curling Club							
		Riverside Restaurant							
		Airport Restaurant							
		Victoria County Feed Co.							
		Culley's Drive-In Restaurant							
		Balsam Restaurant							

TABLE 3.5
PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON TOURISM ZONE
FOODSERVICE FACILITY INVENTORY
(continued)

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION	LANDSCAPE UNIT	NAME OF FACILITY	UPSCALE LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	UNLICENSED TABLE SERVICE	FAST FOOD/ TAKE-OUT
Peterborough Drumlin Field	Mariposa Unit	Triple B Take-Out				☑
		Murray's Restaurant & Marine			☑	
		Yum Yum Burger House				☑
		Krazy's Submarines				☑
		Dixi Lee Chicken				☑
		Murray's Coffee Shop			☑	
		New Ranch House Restaurant			☑	
		Dixi Lee Take-Out				☑
		Queensway Market Restaurant			☑	
		Nr. Submarine				☑
		The Lighthouse			☑	
		Kent Tavern	☑			
		Ace Submarine				☑
		Chateau Restaurant & Pizzeria			☑	
		Country Side Restaurant			☑	
		McDonald's Restaurants				☑
		Le Papillon			☑	
		Vanlier's Lunch			☑	
		OK Restaurant			☑	
		Kifistias Snack Bar				☑
		Lindsay Burger & Dairy Bar				☑
		Red Carpet Inn			☑	
		King Neptune's Fish & Chips			☑	
		Village Restaurant			☑	
		The Feed Bin			☑	
		Mary's Good Food Restaurant			☑	

TABLE 3-5
PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON TOURISM ZONE
FOODSERVICE FACILITY INVENTORY
(continued)

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION	LANDSCAPE UNIT	NAME OF FACILITY	UPSCALE			FAST FOOD/ TAKE-OUT
			LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	UNLICENSED TABLE SERVICE	
Peterborough Field	Ennismore	Queen's Hotel				
		Trent Inn Hotel				
		Tops Motor Hotel				
		Miss Diana Motor Hotel				
		Rockhaven Hotel				
		Holiday Inn				
		Empress Hotel				
		401 Motor Hotel				
		Red Oak Inn				
		Parkhill Restaurant				
		Francesco's Restaurant				
		Mother's Pizza				
		Carousel Restaurant				
		Olympic Flame Restaurant				
		Sai Woo Garden Restaurant				
		Hi-Tops Restaurant				
		Gatehouse Restaurant				
		Tavanas Restaurant				
		Melody Ranch Smokehouse				
		International Seafood Restaurant				
		Shangrilla Barbeque Restaurant				
		Smitty's Pancake House				
		King Arthur Restaurant				
		Barbeque Express Restaurant				
		Frank Vetere's Pizzeria				
		Spaghettl House Restaurant				

TABLE 3.5
PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON TOURISM ZONE
FOODSERVICE FACILITY INVENTORY
(continued)

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION	LANDSCAPE UNIT	NAME OF FACILITY	UPSCALE LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	UNLICENSED TABLE SERVICE	FAST FOOD/ TAKE-OUT
Peterborough Drumlín Field	Ennismore	The Shish-Kabob Restaurant	Ø	Ø		
		Jim's Pizzeria Restaurant	Ø	Ø		
		Pizza Factory Restaurant	Ø	Ø		
		The Peterborough Club	Ø	Ø		
		Peterborough Golf & Country Club	Ø	Ø		
		Kawartha Golf & Country Club	Ø	Ø		
		Peterborough Curling Club	Ø	Ø		
		Kawartha Shrine Club	Ø	Ø		
		Trent University	Ø	Ø		
		Miss Diana Tavern	Ø	Ø		
		Pepper's Restaurant & Tavern	Ø	Ø		
		Jeff Purvey's Tavern	Ø	Ø		
		Peking Tavern	Ø	Ø		
		The South Pacific Tavern	Ø	Ø		
		Fuller's Tavern	Ø	Ø		
		Highwayman Tavern	Ø	Ø		
		Hastings & Prince Edward Regiment (officers)	Ø	Ø		
		Hastings & Prince Edward Regiment (sargeants)	Ø	Ø		
		Hastings & Prince Edward Regiment (other)	Ø	Ø		
		New Commercial Hotel	Ø	Ø		
		Bob-Bo's Charpit & Steakhouse	Ø	Ø		
		Shining Waters Restaurant	Ø	Ø		
		Old Bridge Inn	Ø	Ø		
		Tamarac Golf & Country Club	Ø	Ø		
		Ennismore Curling Club	Ø	Ø		
		Fireside Bar-B-Q Tavern	Ø	Ø		

TABLE 3.5
PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON TOURISM ZONE
FOODSERVICE FACILITY INVENTORY
(continued)

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION	LANDSCAPE UNIT	NAME OF FACILITY	UPSCALE LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	UNLICENSED TABLE SERVICE	FAST FOOD/ TAKE-OUT
Peterborough Drumlin Field	Ennismore	Crest Tavern		☐		
		Honky Tonk Restaurant		☐		
		Obie's Restaurant		☐		
		The Schnitzel House		☐		
		Naples Restaurant		☐		
		Chemong Lodge Tavern		☐		
		Bea's Restaurant		☐		
		Omeme Curling & Rec. Facility		☐		
		Kawartha Peaks Ski Facility		☐		
		Dixie Lee Chicken & Seafood (Lakefield)			☐	
		Parkwood Lunch & Variety			☐	
		Kawartha Truck Centre			☐	
		Grandma Lee's Bakery & Eating Place			☐	☐
		Mr. Submarine				☐
		Manchu Wok Restaurant			☐	
		Dixie Lee Chicken & Seafood (Peterborough)			☐	
		Mr. Bob's Pizza				☐
		Angelo's Restaurant			☐	
		Fire Pit Restaurant			☐	
		A & G Family Restaurant			☐	
		Food Haven Restaurant			☐	
		Melody Inn			☐	
		The Other Place Take-Out				☐
		Garbutt's E & R Restaurant			☐	
		Country Cousin Restaurant			☐	
		Lakeland Restaurant			☐	

TABLE 3.5
PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON TOURISM ZONE
FOODSERVICE FACILITY INVENTORY
(continued)

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION	LANDSCAPE UNIT	NAME OF FACILITY	UPSCALE LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	UNLICENSED TABLE SERVICE	FAST FOOD/ TAKE-OUT
Peterborough Drumlin Field	Ennismore	The Maples			☐	
		Paulette's Restaurant & Service Stn.			☐	
		Kaiser's			☐	
		Morrison's Home Bakery & Restaurant			☐	
		Micky's Restaurant			☐	
		The T Room & Gas Bar			☐	
		Riverside Lunch			☐	
		McGrath's Coffee Shop & Variety			☐	
		Home Lunch			☐	
		Quality Meat & Groceries			☐	
		Stop-A-While Lunch			☐	
		Burke's Coffee Shop			☐	
		Farmer's Kitchen Products			☐	
		India Food House			☐	
		Parkhill Lunch			☐	
		Kent Coffee Shop			☐	
		Mortie's Coffee Shop			☐	
		Country Style Donuts			☐	☐
		Big John's Pizza North			☐	☐
		Ace Submarine				
		Centennial Restaurant			☐	☐
		YMCA Snack Bar				
		Royal Dolphin			☐	☐
		Yee's Chinese Food			☐	
		Dixie Lee Chicken & Seafood			☐	
		Richman Variety & Take-Out Chinese Foods			☐	☐

TABLE 3.5
PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON TOURISM ZONE
FOODSERVICE FACILITY INVENTORY
(continued)

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION	LANDSCAPE UNIT	NAME OF FACILITY	UPSCALE LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	UNLICENSED TABLE SERVICE	FAST FOOD/ TAKE-OUT
Peterborough Drumlin field	Ennismore	Pancake House Coffee Shop			☐	
		Riviera Restaurant			☐	
		Northcrest Plaza Villa			☐	
		Sneaky Pete Restaurant			☐	
		Julie's Diner			☐	
		The Burger Works				☐
		Burger King				☐
		Mister Donut				☐
		Wendy's Old Fashioned Hamburgers				☐
		Mr. Submarine				☐
		Ponderosa Steak House			☐	
		The Bunnery				☐
		McDonald's				☐
		Clover Leaf Lunch Bar			☐	
		Debbie's Coffee Shop			☐	
		Citi-Centre Snack Bar				☐
		Mom's Super Sandwiches			☐	
		Thurston's Restaurant			☐	
		Harvey's				☐
		Anchor Fish & Chips			☐	
		The Corner Coffee Shop			☐	
		Gaslight Cafe			☐	
		Mister Donut				☐
		Big John's Pizza South			☐	
		City Lunch			☐	
		Great Food Services			☐	

TABLE 3.5
PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON TOURISM ZONE
FOODSERVICE FACILITY INVENTORY
(continued)

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION	LANDSCAPE UNIT	NAME OF FACILITY	UPSCALE LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	UNLICENSED TABLE SERVICE	FAST FOOD/ TAKE-OUT
Peterborough Drumlin Field	Ennismore	Ace Submarine				☐
		Rosie's Cookhouse			☐	
		Zolt's Restaurant			☐	
		Theresa's Coffee Shop & Dining Room			☐	
		The Coffee Cup			☐	
		Longhorn Restaurant			☐	
		Town & Country Steakhouse & Tavern		☐		
		By-Pass Drive-In Restaurant				☐
		Queensway Restaurant			☐	
		Eagle Eatery			☐	
		Royal Burger				☐
		Teri's Pizza & Sub				☐
		B&J Quik Snak				☐
		Country Corner Take-Out				☐
		Chong's Restaurant			☐	
		Burnham's Mansion*	☐			
		Oakland Greens G & C Club		☐		
		Kawartha Downs Tavern		☐		
		Roland's Steakhouse Tavern	☐			
		Tony's Snack Bar				☐
		Village Inn			☐	
		Royal Hotel			☐	
		Sheila's Restaurant & Take-Out			☐	

* Denotes country dining in a restored heritage home

TABLE 3.5
PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON TOURISM ZONE
FOODSERVICE FACILITY INVENTORY
(continued)

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION	LANDSCAPE UNIT	NAME OF FACILITY	UPSCALE LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	UNLICENSED TABLE SERVICE	FAST FOOD/ TAKE-OUT
Peterborough Drumlin Field	Rice Lake Unit	Chong Jack			☐	
		The Killick Restaurant			☐	
		Serpent Mounds Inn			☐	
		Riverside Service Centre			☐	
		Village Meetin Place			☐	
		Ritz Take-Out				☐
		Cochrane's			☐	
		The Ranchman			☐	
		Burger Hut				☐
		Bluebird Restaurant			☐	
		Cedar Crest Restaurant			☐	
		Warsaw Lunch			☐	
		Gatehouse Restaurant*	☐			
		Portage Restaurant		☐		
Carden Plain	East Carden Plain	Shallamar Tavern		☐		
		Head Lake Tavern		☐		
		Pattie Hotel		☐		
		Royal Motor Resort		☐		
		Stone Hedge Dining Room			☐	
		Green Beret Restaurant			☐	
		Country Style Donuts				☐
		Moore Falls Restaurant			☐	

* Denotes country dining in a restored heritage home

TABLE 3.5
PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON TOURISM ZONE
FOODSERVICE FACILITY INVENTORY
(continued)

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION	LANDSCAPE UNIT	NAME OF FACILITY	UPSCALE LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	UNLICENSED TABLE SERVICE	FAST FOOD/ TAKE-OUT
Dummer Moraine		Havelock Hotel				
		Twin Lakes Motor Hotel				
		Northwood Restaurant				
		Trapper's Inn Tavern				
		Cody Inn				
		Land O' Lake Outpost				
		Town & Country Tavern				
		Buckhorn Lodge				
		Bluetop Villa Motor Hotel				
		Bobcaygeon Inn				
		Mr. T's Dining Lounge				
		Meadow Springs Lodge Restaurant				
		Beehive Marker 596 Restaurant				
		Sunshine Steak House Tavern				
		Dixie Lee Chicken & Seafoods				
		Twin Willows Restaurant				
		Frank's Pizza				
		Park Seven Restaurant				
		Kent's Drive-In				
		Kouri's Snack Bar				
		Havelock Garden Restaurant				
		Dairie-King				
		Dad's Donuts & Coffee				
		Jackie's Country Kitchen				
		Pine Ridge Restaurant & Gas Bar				
		Ambassador Lodge				

TABLE 3.5
PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON TOURISM ZONE
FOODSERVICE FACILITY INVENTORY
(continued)

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION	LANDSCAPE UNIT	NAME OF FACILITY	UPSCALE LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	UNLICENSED TABLE SERVICE	FAST FOOD/ TAKE-OUT
Dummer Moraine		Nick's Pizzeria				☐
		The Pinewood Restaurant			☐	
		El Toro Steakhouse & Tavern		☐		
		Canal Boat Livery			☐	
		Monty's Take-Out & Eat-In				☐
		Grill & Cone				☐
		Chicago Restaurant			☐	
		Mr. Fogg's Tavern	☐			
		Beaconbrook Motor Hotel		☐		
		Pinestone Inn & Country Club	☐			
Cavendish Unit		Paradise Lodge Hotel		☐		
		Locarno-on-the-Lake		☐		
		Lakeview Restaurant		☐		
		Haliburton Curling Club		☐		
		Bonnie View Inn		☐		
		Deer Lodge Resort		☐		
		Wig-a-Mog Tavern		☐		
		Irondale Steak House		☐		
		Kinvale Restaurant		☐		
		Glenroy Lodge Resort		☐		
		Riverside Inn			☐	
		Trading Post			☐	
		Park Motel & Hotel			☐	
		Mrs. Fogg's Take Home Foods				☐
		Price's Mae Bar			☐	

TABLE 3.5
PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON TOURISM ZONE
FOODSERVICE FACILITY INVENTORY
(continued)

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION	LANDSCAPE UNIT	NAME OF FACILITY	UPSCALE LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	UNLICENSED TABLE SERVICE	FAST FOOD/ TAKE-OUT
Cavendish Unit		Hilltop Market & Snack Bar				N
		Medley's Pizza				N
		Marylou's Take-Out Snacks				N
		Mark's Coffee Shop			N	
		Kozy Korner Restaurant			N	
		Four Seasons			N	
		Green Lake Resort			N	
		Country Cooking Cafe			N	
Monteagle Unit		Rancroft Hotel		N		
		Ye Old Barn Tavern		N		
		Sword Tavern		N		
		Glengarry Tavern		N		
		Maplewood Restaurant		N		
		Craftsman Restaurant		N		
		Oasis Tavern		N		
		Arlington Hotel		N		
		Graham's Restaurant		N		
		Mount Madawaska Club		N		
		Knee Higs			N	
		Pizza Chicken House			N	
		Dixie Lee Restaurant & Take-Out				N
		Anjo's Doughnuts & Snack Bar				N
		The Burger Den				N
		Eagle's Nest Restaurant			N	
		Vito's Pizzeria				N

TABLE 3.5
PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON TOURISM ZONE
FOODSERVICE FACILITY INVENTORY
(continued)

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION	LANDSCAPE UNIT	NAME OF FACILITY	UPSCALE LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	UNLICENSED TABLE SERVICE	FAST FOOD/ TAKE-OUT
Monteagle Unit		L'Amable Lunch & Variety				
		Graham's Snack Bar				
		The Continental Inn				
Algonquin Unit	Anson Outcrop	Dominion Hotel				
		Rockcliffe Hotel				
		Homestead's Schnitzel House				
		Austrian Village Restaurant				
		Hospitality Inn				
		Fireside Tavern				
		Medley's Pizza				
		Maggie's Pizza & Burgers				
		K & W Country Restaurant				
		Dixie Lee Chicken & Sea				
		Gelert Gardens				
		Sir Sam's Inn				
		Sir Sam's Ski Chalet				
Haliburton Lakelands		Hollow Valley Lodge Tavern				
		Dorset Holiday Haven				
		Nordic Inn				
		Algonquin Lodge Tavern				
		Lake St. Peter Tavern				
		Twin E Shop				
		Algonquin Lunch Bar & Service Stn				

TABLE 3.5
PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON TOURISM ZONE
FOODSERVICE FACILITY INVENTORY
(continued)

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION	LANDSCAPE UNIT	NAME OF FACILITY	UPSCALE LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	LICENSED TABLE SERVICE	UNLICENSED TABLE SERVICE	FAST FOOD/ TAKE-OUT
Algonquin Unit	Algonquin Highlands	B & D Enterprises			☐	
		Bark Lake Unit				
		Balmoral Hotel		☐		
		Sherwood Motor Hotel		☐		
	Chandos Lakelands	Pinewood Inn Restaurant		☐		
		Dixie Lee Chicken & Seafood			☐	
		Apsley Hotel		☐		
		Golden Pheasant Restaurant		☐		
		Anderson's Tavern		☐		
		Schooner Inn			☐	
		Woodview Cafe			☐	

TABLE 3.6
PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON TOURISM ZONE
EVENTS AND ATTRACTIONS INVENTORY
(continued)

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION	LANDSCAPE UNIT	EVENT/ATTRACTION	LOCATION	SEASON	STATUS
Peterborough Drumlin Field	Mariposa Unit	• Victoria County Spring Festival of the Arts	Lindsay	Spring	Medium
		• Hawaiian Luau	Fenelon Falls	Summer	Minor
	Ennismore Unit	• STP Kawartha International Races	Peterborough	Winter	Major
		• Hydraulic Lift Lock	Peterborough	Summer	Medium
		• Lift Lock Cruise	Peterborough	Summer	Medium
		• Centennial Fountain	Peterborough	Summer	Minor
		• Whetung Ojibwa Crafts	Curve Lake	All Year	Medium
		• Peterborough Centennial Museum	Peterborough	All Year	Minor
		• Farmers' Market	Peterborough	All Year	Minor
		• Hutchinson House	Peterborough	All Year	Minor
		• Art Gallery	Peterborough	All Year	Minor
		• Harness Racing - Kawartha Downs	Peterborough	All Year	Minor
		• Peterborough Park and Zoo	Peterborough	All Year	Minor
		• Peterborough Arts & Water Festival	Peterborough	Summer	Minor
		• Antique Show & Sale	Lakefield	Summer	Minor
		• Festival of the Arts	Omemee	Summer	Minor
		• Kawartha Kennel Club Show	Peterborough	Summer	Minor
		• Peterborough Exhibition	Peterborough	Summer	Medium
		• Pioneer Day	Omemee	Summer	Minor
		• Curve Lake Pow Wow & Regatta	Buckhorn	Summer	Minor
		• Motor Sports Club Kinky Drags Slalom	Peterborough	Summer	Minor
		• Antique Show & Sale	Peterborough	Fall	Minor
		• Lakefield Fair	Lakefield	Fall	Minor
		• Chemung Lake Winter Carnival	Bridgenorth	Winter	Minor
		• Holstar Alpine Skiing Event	Bethany	Winter	Minor
		• Kawartha Ski Tour	Peterborough	Winter	Medium
		• Lakefield Slalom	Lakefield	Spring	Minor

TABLE 3.6
PETERBOROUGH-HALLIBURTON TOURISM ZONE
EVENTS AND ATTRACTIONS INVENTORY
(continued)

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION	LANDSCAPE UNIT	EVENT/ATTRACTION	LOCATION	SEASON	STATUS
Peterborough Drumlin Field	Ennismore Unit	• Canadian Images Film Festival	Peterborough	Spring	Minor
		• The Trident Underwater Club Ice Flow Race	Peterborough	Spring	Medium
		• Millbrook Fair	Millbrook	Summer	Minor
		• Canoe Race Otonabee	Youngs Point	Fall	Minor
Carden Plain	East Carden Plain	• Serpent Mounds	Keene	Summer Fall	Medium
		• Century Village	Lang	Summer	Medium
		• Lang Gristmill	Lang	Summer	Medium
		• Hope Sawmill	Lang	Summer	Medium
		• Warsaw Caves	Warsaw	All Year	Medium
		• Kawartha Folk Arts Festival	Lang	Summer	Medium
		• Otonabee Pioneer Day	Lang	Summer	Minor
		• Summerfest & Craft Day	Keene	Summer	Minor
		• Norwood Fair	Norwood	Fall	Minor
		• Pioneer Applefest	Lang	Fall	Minor
		• Pioneer Thanksgiving Harvest Festival	Lang	Fall	Minor
		• Maple Syrup Demonstration	Warsaw	Spring	Minor
		• Hawthorn Sugar Bush	Warsaw	Spring	Minor
		• MacKenzie Historic Home	Kirkfield	All Year	Minor
		• Illini Gallery	Kirkfield	Summer	Minor
		• Cobocook Carnival	Cobocook	Summer	Minor
		• Kirkfield Lift Lock	Kirkfield	Summer	Minor
Dummer Moraine		• Martin Brothers' Sugar Bush	Sturgeon Lake	Spring	Minor
		• Bobcaygeon Street Carnival	Bobcaygeon	Summer	Minor

TABLE 3.6
PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON TOURISM ZONE
EVENTS AND ATTRACTIONS INVENTORY
(continued)

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION	LANDSCAPE UNIT	EVENT/ATTRACTION	LOCATION	SEASON	STATUS
Cavendish Unit		• Festival of Fun	Haliburton	Spring	Minor
		• Kilmount Fair	Kilmount	Summer	Minor
		• Skyline Park Lookout	Haliburton	All Year	Minor
		• The Highland Queen	Haliburton	Summer	Minor
		• Waverly Brook Sugar Bush	Haliburton	Spring	Minor
		• Petroglyph Indian Carvings	Burleigh Falls	Spring Summer Fall	Major
		• Kayak and Canoe Race	Burleigh Falls	Summer	Minor
Monticagle		• Bancroft Gemboree	Bancroft	Summer	Medium
		• Bancroft Historical Museum	Bancroft	Summer	Minor
		• White Water River Raft Trips	Bancroft	Summer	Minor
		• Eagle's Nest Lookout	Bancroft	All Year	Minor
		• Madonna House Pioneer Museum	Combermere	Spring Summer Fall	Minor
		• 4x4 Challenge	Bancroft	Summer	Minor
		• The Stump Jumpers' Snowmobile Rally	Gooderham	Winter	Minor
		• Mayfest	Bancroft	Spring	Minor
		• Old Time Horseshoe Days	Gooderham	Summer	Minor
Algonquin Unit	Anson Outcrop	• Panorama Park Lookout	Minden	All Year	Minor
		• Cavalcade of Colour	Minden	Fall	Major
		• Minden Fair	Minden	Summer	Minor
		• Minden Carnival	Minden	Summer	Minor
		• Ontario Slalom Championships	Minden	Fall	Medium
		• Winter Carnival	Minden	Winter	Minor
		• Gull River Slalom	Gull River	Spring	Minor

TABLE 3.6
PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON TOURISM ZONE
EVENTS AND ATTRACTIONS INVENTORY
(continued)

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION	LANDSCAPE UNIT	EVENT/ATTRACTION	LOCATION	SEASON	STATUS
Algonquin Unit	Anson, Outcrop	• Buck Slide Rapids	Carnatvon	All Year	Minor
		• The Clergy House	Minden	All Year	Minor
		• Minden White Water Park	Minden	Summer	Medium
		• Bethel Church	Minden	All Year	Minor
		• Alvin Costlin Sugarbush	Minden	Spring	Minor
	Haliburton Lakelands	• Leslie Frost Resources Centre	Dorset	All Year	Medium
		• Stanhope Fly-In and Air Show	Maple Lake	Summer	Minor
		• Hawk River Rapids & Log Chute	Little Hawk Lake	Spring Summer Fall	Minor
		• Buttermilk Falls	Halls Lake	All Year	Minor
		• St. Peter's Church	Maple Lake	All Year	Minor
Algonquin Highlands	Algonquin Highlands	• Harburn Natural Wells	Drag Lake	All Year	Minor
		• Mother Goose Funny Farm	Haliburton	All Year	Minor
		• Kin Ski Tour	Harcourt	Spring	Minor
		• Harcourt Fun Fair	Harcourt	Summer	Minor
		• Hemlock Bluff Wildlife Viewing Area	Algonquin Park	Spring Summer Fall	Minor
	Chandos Lakelands	• Lake of Two Rivers Wildlife Viewing Area	Algonquin Park	Spring Summer Fall	Minor
		• Spruce Bog Wildlife Viewing Area	Algonquin Park	Spring Summer Fall	Minor
		• TNC Chemical Groups (Canda) Ltd.	Havelock	All Year	Minor
		• Indusmin Ltd.	Nephton	All Year	Minor
		• Maple Syrup Festival	Wilberforce	Spring	Minor
Chandos Lakelands	Chandos Lakelands	• Autumnfest	Wilberforce	Fall	Minor
		• Apsley Fair	Apsley	Summer	Minor

On a relative scale, there is also a large volume of material remaining in the unlicensed portions of many study area eskers. Asphodel, Emily, Ennismore, Fenelon, Mariposa and Smith Townships, in Ennismore, Scugog Clay Plain and Mariposa landscape units, provide a focus for mining in these formations. They account for 40% of the total pit production.³

Kame deposits have a moderate rating for coarse aggregates but potential reserves for future extraction are limited due to the small extent of this material, as is the case with spillway deposits. Operations in these areas are small scale and seasonal.

Quarry products in the southern section of the zone are mainly limestone, although traprock (a basalt type) is also quarried and other types of rocks (e.g. granite) could be mined in this way.

Geologically, those townships underlain by Gull River and Bobcaygeon formation rocks have good potential for quarrying. Carden has the highest potential, with 1,429 licenced areas.⁴ Potential reserves are estimated to be approximately 400 million tons, enough to supply the anticipated cumulative production from this area to the year 2002. Bexley, Harvey, Belmont and Dummer in the Mariposa, Ennismore and Dummer Moraine landscape units also have high potential. The total area of limestone quarrying potential is about 232,000 acres.

In the Precambrian two-thirds of the zone, aggregate potential is relatively low in comparison to the southern townships. However, the metallic mineral potential is high in Dummer Moraine, Chandos Lakelands and Cavendish landscape units, specifically in the townships of Monmouth, Galway, Cavendish and Harvey, Cardiff, Herschel and Faraday. The remainder of the northern portion of the zone is regarded as having moderate to low mining potential. Sixteen different types of industrial metals have been found in this section of the study zone.⁵ The potential attraction of specialty rock-hounding travel markets is good in these townships.

SECTION IV
SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

Natural resource-based economic activities have played a significant role in establishing the study zone's current land-use patterns. It is expected that their influence upon population distribution, man-made facility and service development and economic prosperity will continue. Mining, forestry and agricultural land-use patterns are briefly considered here due to their potential impact upon tourism markets, land-use conflicts and competition for available land resources.

Mining

Mining activity is associated with the characteristics of the region's two major physiographic areas. The southern third of the zone features a Paleozoic limestone physiographic base. On top of this are surficial Quaternary deposits which can potentially supply large amounts of mineral aggregates.

Sand and gravel deposits dominate the mineral resource base of this area. Increasing demand for sand and gravel in the major urban areas has depleted the major urban-oriented sources of such materials to the south of the study area. This depletion has heightened the likelihood of a move towards the use of such resources in the study zone. The largest area of such deposits is on the periphery of the Oak Ridges Moraine, a complex feature containing well stratified cross-bedded sands and gravels.¹

Despite the fact that suitable surficial deposits are not uniformly distributed throughout the southern sector, there is tremendous potential from a geological standpoint for expanding production of sand and gravel aggregates. Total reserves are immense, but high grade material is scattered. In the southwestern part of Manvers Township (Ennismore Unit), particularly good quality aggregates are present to depths of 150 feet.²

Only a few (less than 5%), very small areas in the northern two-thirds of the study zone have high potential (Classes 1, 2, 3) for agricultural production. The generally well-drained, sandy soils and gentle topography of these high potential areas offer few limitations to the production of field crops. About 90% of this area has a low potential for the production of crops.⁷

While not all of these lands are currently in agricultural production, they have been identified as being key to Ontario's future food supply. As well, municipalities with official plans have been encouraged to update and revise their official plans so that they reflect the degree of management protection called for in the Guidelines.

Forestry

Forestry related activity is focussed in the northern section of the study zone. The area's vegetative cover is predominantly forest with the exception of an agricultural belt in the Townships of Carden, Laxton, Somerville and Harvey in the East Carden Plain and Dummer Moraine units and denuded area rock and swamp in the Townships of Dalton, Digby, Longford and Anson in Anson Outcrop and Cavendish units. Approximately 70% of the northern section land is forested.

Tolerant hardwood forests occupy 57% of the forest lands. They are typified by large stands of maple mixed with beech, basswood, yellow birch, red oak and white ash. The tolerant hardwoods are found in the shallow to medium depth sandy loams and, in general, form moderately productive stands. Townships particularly characterized by such stands include Stanhope, Guilford, Harburn, Dysart, Dudley and Harcourt. These townships are part of the Cavendish, Monteagle and Haliburton Lakelands units.

Intolerant forest species occupy about a quarter of the productive forest area of the northern section of the zone. Typified by stands of poplar

Agriculture

The 1977 Green Paper, Planning for Agriculture: Food Land Guidelines, emphasized the government's intention to maintain a secure and economically viable agricultural industry in Ontario and presented guidelines to assist local municipalities, counties and regions in writing appropriate agricultural policies in their Official Plans. The guidelines provide a basis for inventorying and protecting significant agricultural resources. Those resource lands considered to be essential for agriculture include:

- All lands which have a high capability for the production of specialty crops due to special soils or climate.
- All lands where soil classes 1, 2, 3 and 4 dominate, as defined in the Canada Land Inventory (CLI).
- Additional areas where farms exhibit characteristics of ongoing viable agriculture.
- Additional areas where local market conditions ensure agricultural viability where it might not exist otherwise.

In the southern third of the study zone, the key agricultural guideline is that CLI classes 1, 2, 3 and 4 should be retained for agriculture over the long-term.

Agricultural land, as described in the Food Land Guidelines, occupies approximately 68% and 52% of Victoria and Peterborough counties, respectively. Townships in these counties with particularly high proportions of their land base in Classes 1 to 4 include North Monaghan (91%), Emily, Mariposa and Otonabee (82%), as well as South Monaghan and Ops (81%).⁶ These townships form parts of the Rice Lake, Ennismore, Scugog Clay Plain and Mariposa landscape units.

ENDNOTES

1. Land-use Strategy - Background Information, Lindsay District, Ministry of Natural Resources, 1978.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Background Information: Minden District, Algonquin Region, Ministry of Natural Resources, 1976.
6. Land-use Strategy - Background Information, Lindsay District, Ministry of Natural Resources, 1978.
7. Background Information: Minden District, Algonquin Region, Ministry of Natural Resources, 1976.
8. Ibid.
9. Land-use Strategy - Background Information, Lindsay District, Ministry of Natural Resources, 1978.

and, to a lesser degree, white birch mixed with balsam, hard maple, white pine and spruce, these species are found on shallow, sandy soils. Due to site limitations and stand history, this vegetative cover is generally understocked and highly defective. Townships particularly associated with this form of vegetative cover are included in Snowdon, Anson, Galway and Cavendish in Cavendish and Anson Outcrop units.

Softwood forest types comprise about 17% of the productive forest area in the northern section. They consist of smaller scattered lowland stands of balsam and spruce and upland stands of hemlock and white pine.⁸

In the southern portion of the study zone, very few extensive forest tracts exist. Maple, beech, basswood, yellowbirch, oak, ash and ironwood complement the stands of pine and spruce. While much of the limited forest land in the southern section of the zone is situated on private property, a few of these existing tracts are managed as agreement forests. Agreement forests are typically areas managed under agreement by the Ministry of Natural Resources. The major tracts of forested land in the southern sector are in those portions of the Oak Ridges Moraine which touch the study zone. Major focusses for forest vegetation cover include the Victoria County Forest (Pontypool and Emily Tracts) and the Otonabee Conservation Authority Agreement forest, as well as those forested lands found on Conservation Authority properties located throughout the zone.⁹

TABLE 5.1
PERSON-TRIPS GENERATED BY ONTARIO RESIDENTS
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION
1976

<u>Origin:</u>	Total Person-Trips to Central Ontario (000's)	Total Person-Trips to all Ontario Destinations (000's)	Person-Trips to Central Ontario as a Percentage of Total Ontario Person-Trips %
Metro Toronto	4,944	20,550	24.0
Central Ontario	2,920	8,084	36.1
Eastern Ontario	461	6,640	6.9
Georgian Lakelands	213	3,225	6.6
Almaguin Nipissing	31	693	4.5
Rest of Ontario	<u>1,630</u>	<u>28,399</u>	<u>5.7</u>
Totals (000's)	<u>10,199</u>	<u>67,591</u>	<u>15.1</u>

Source: 1976 Ontario Household Survey

SECTION V
MARKET SEGMENTS, PATTERNS AND TRENDS

INTRODUCTION

This section provides detailed descriptions of trip characteristics and traveller profiles for the primary market segments of the Peterborough-Haliburton Tourism Zone. Primary emphasis is accorded to Ontario residents as they are the principal generators of travel to the zone. Market forecasts and a description of the methodology employed are also presented.

TRIP CHARACTERISTICS

Origin

Ontario Residents

Of all the primary markets, Ontario residents are by far the most significant generators of travel to Central Ontario. In 1976, Ontario residents made 10.2 million person-trips to Central Ontario. As can be seen in Table 5.1, this travel represented 15% of total person-trips made by Ontario residents in Ontario.

The largest target markets originating in Ontario were comprised of Metro Toronto and Central Ontario residents. Metro Toronto residents produced 48% (4.9 million person-trips) of the total person-trips to Central Ontario. Central Ontario residents generated 29% (2.9 million) of the total person-trips. These person-trips represented 24% and 36% of the total person-trips in Ontario made by Metro Toronto and Central Ontario residents, respectively.

Residents from other regions of Ontario did not demonstrate a similar propensity to travel to Central Ontario. Only 7% (461,000) of person-trips made by Eastern Ontario residents in Ontario were destined

TABLE 5.2
PERSON-TRIPS GENERATED BY OTHER CANADIAN RESIDENTS
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION
1979

<u>Origin:</u>	Total Person-Trips to Central Ontario (000's)	Total Person-Trips to all Ontario Destinations (000's)	Person-Trips to Central Ontario as a Percentage of Total Ontario Person-Trips (%)
Quebec	42	1,933	2.1
Rest of Canada*	<u>32</u>	<u>1,032</u>	<u>3.1</u>
Totals	<u>74</u>	<u>2,965</u>	<u>2.5</u>

* Does not include Ontario or Quebec

Source: 1979 Canadian Travel Survey, Statistics Canada

to Central Ontario. Similarly, only 5.7% (1.6 million) of total person-trips taken by "Rest of Ontario" residents were to Central Ontario. Consequently, these areas are not considered to be significant target markets for the Peterborough-Haliburton Tourism Zone.

Other Canadian Residents

As shown in Table 5.2, only 2.5% of total person-trips made by Other Canadians in 1979 were destined to Central Ontario. Quebec residents generated close to 57% of the 74,000 person-trips made by Other Canadians. In relative terms, however, more of the total travel in Ontario by "Rest of Canada" travellers (3.1%) was destined to Central Ontario than was evidenced for Quebec travellers (2.1%).

United States Residents

Overall, United States residents made relatively few trips to Central Ontario. Only 1.3%, or 278,000 of their total trips in Ontario were destined to the travel association area. Approximately 77% of American visitation to Central Ontario emanated from Ohio (30.8%), New York (30.8%) and Michigan (15.6%). With the exception of the northeastern regions of the United States, then, very few Americans travelled to Central Ontario (Table 5.3).

Overseas Residents

Overseas residents are relatively insignificant as generators of travel to Central Ontario. In 1976, 5,000 person-trips were taken by international visitors to this area. These person-trips represented 0.05% of total travel to Central Ontario and 0.5% of the person-trips taken by overseas residents visiting Ontario in 1976.

Table 5.4 identifies the six primary off-shore generators of travel to Canada. These markets produced 549,200 person-trips to Ontario in 1978. It is assumed that West Germans, British and Dutch residents represent the major overseas target markets because of their desire for sightseeing

TABLE 5.4
OVERSEAS VISITATION TO ONTARIO
1978

<u>Origin:</u>	<u>Number of Person-Trips Destined to Ontario (000's)</u>
Great Britain	266.2
West Germany	119.1
Japan	55.0
The Netherlands	50.5
France	35.9
Switzerland	<u>22.5</u>
Total	<u>549.2</u>

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue # 66-001 Quarterly

TABLE 5.3
PERSON-TRIPS GENERATED BY U.S. RESIDENTS
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION
1975

<u>Origin:</u>	Total Person-Trips to Central Ontario (000's)	Total Person-Trips to all Ontario Destinations (000's)	Person-Trips to Central Ontario as a Percentage of Total Ontario Person-Trips (%)
Pennsylvania	27.3	689	3.9
New York	85.5	7,663	1.1
Ohio	86.4	1,107	7.8
Michigan	43.6	8,790	0.6
Illinois	6.2	418	1.5
Rest of U.S.	<u>29.8</u>	<u>2,212</u>	<u>1.3</u>
Totals (000's)	<u>278.8</u>	<u>20,879</u>	<u>1.3</u>

Source: 1974 U.S. Auto Exit Survey and
Statistics Canada, Catalogue # 66-001, 1979

TABLE 5.5
SEASONAL PATTERNS OF PERSON-TRIPS TO
CENTRAL ONTARIO BY ONTARIO RESIDENTS
1976

Origin:	Percentage of Person-Trips to Central Ontario by Quarter			
	<u>Jan - Mar</u>	<u>Apr - June</u>	<u>July - Sept</u>	<u>Oct - Dec</u>
	%	%	%	%
Metro Toronto	7.7	37.0	38.4	16.9
Central Ontario	16.7	26.1	32.6	24.6
Eastern Ontario	16.5	30.8	27.5	25.3
Georgian Lakelands	13.1	31.9	29.1	25.9
Almaguin Nipissing	19.4	25.8	38.7	16.1
Rest of Ontario	<u>8.2</u>	<u>32.8</u>	<u>36.3</u>	<u>22.7</u>
Provincial Averages	<u>13.3</u>	<u>28.4</u>	<u>34.7</u>	<u>23.6</u>

Source: 1976 Ontario Household Survey

in the country, beaches and water sport, hiking, climbing, boating and sailing; all of which are readily available in the Peterborough-Haliburton Tourism Zone. The Japanese, Swiss and French, however, are more attracted by nightlife, restaurants, theatres and concerts. These areas are not yet developed to a large extent in the study zone, suggesting a lower tendency for visitation on the part of such market segments.

Origin and Seasonality

Regardless of origin, travel to Central Ontario was concentrated during the months of April to September. As will be seen below, seasonal tendencies for travel were more pronounced in some markets than in others. Summer and spring attractions and events draw relatively more visitation than do fall and winter attractions. The Kawartha Cup snowmobile races, which draw significant numbers of Ontario visitors to the zone during the winter season, is an exception.

Ontario Residents

Metro Toronto and "Rest of Ontario" residents (Table 5.5) are the least inclined of Ontario residents to travel to Central Ontario during the first and fourth quarters of the year. Approximately 75% of person-trips which originated in Metro Toronto and 69% of those which originated in "Rest of Ontario" occurred during the months of April to September. Central Ontario residents themselves had the highest representation of travel in the first and fourth quarters of the year. Approximately 41% of their trips occurred during that time.

Other Canadian Residents

Quebec residents are very seasonal in their travel to Central Ontario. As seen in Table 5.6 only 14.2% of person-trips by Quebec residents occurred in months other than from April to September. The peak period of travel by "Rest of Canada" residents was from April to June, during which time they generated 46.9% of their total person-trips to Central Ontario.

United States Residents

Over two-thirds of total American travel to Central Ontario occurred during two months of the year, July and August (Table 5.7). Americans travelled to Central Ontario relatively more frequently in the fall (September to November, 16.5%) than in the spring (April to June, 13.6%).

During the months from December to March, travellers from the northeastern United States, particularly New York and Michigan, dominate American representation in Central Ontario.

Overseas Residents

Not unlike North American visitors to Central Ontario, the majority of overseas visitation to Canada and, presumably Ontario and Central Ontario, also occurred during the months of April to September. This is the period when participation in outdoor recreation activities in general is at its height (Table 5.8).

Origin and Trip Purpose

The various market segments differed in their primary purposes for visiting the study zone; hence, the amenities, attractions, activities and events expected by each of the groups could also be assumed to have differed.

Ontario Residents

As demonstrated in Table 5.9, the preponderance of trips generated by Ontario residents to Central Ontario (54%) were for vacation (15.9%) and week-end/short term trip purposes (38.1%; also referred to as non-vacation trips). Only 12.8% of all business and personal trips taken within the province of Ontario occurred in this travel association area. Metro Toronto and "Rest of Ontario" travellers were the major forces in generating vacation and week-end/short term trips. Accommodation

TABLE 5.6
SEASONAL PATTERNS OF PERSON-TRIPS TO
CENTRAL ONTARIO BY OTHER CANADIAN RESIDENTS
1979

<u>Origin:</u>	<u>Percentage of Trips to Central Ontario by Quarter</u>			
	<u>Jan - Mar</u>	<u>Apr - June</u>	<u>July - Sept</u>	<u>Oct - Dec</u>
	%	%	%	%
Quebec	7.1	21.4	64.4	7.1
Rest of Canada*	12.5	46.9	21.8	18.8

* Does not include Quebec or Ontario

Source: 1979 Canadian Travel Survey, Statistics Canada

TABLE 5.8
SEASONAL PATTERNS OF PERSON-TRIPS TO
CANADA BY OVERSEAS RESIDENTS
1978

<u>Origin:</u>	<u>Percentage of Trips to Canada by Quarter</u>			
	<u>Jan - Mar</u>	<u>Apr - June</u>	<u>July - Sept</u>	<u>Oct - Dec</u>
	%	%	%	%
Great Britain	5.8	29.2	51.9	13.1
West Germany	6.3	28.6	54.2	10.9
Japan	10.0	25.0	50.0	15.0
France	8.0	25.3	53.0	13.7
Switzerland	8.6	27.4	48.7	15.3
The Netherlands	<u>4.7</u>	<u>34.3</u>	<u>51.7</u>	<u>9.3</u>
Average Percentage of All Origins	<u>7.2</u>	<u>28.3</u>	<u>51.6</u>	<u>12.9</u>

Source: CGOT, Overseas Marketing Reports, 1979

TABLE 5.7
SEASONAL PATTERNS OF PERSON-TRIPS TO
CENTRAL ONTARIO BY U.S. RESIDENTS
1979

Percentage of Trips to Central Ontario by Quarter					
<u>Origin:</u>	<u>Dec-Mar</u>	<u>Apr-June</u>	<u>Jul-Aug</u>	<u>Sept-Nov</u>	<u>Total</u>
	%	%	%	%	%
Pennsylvania	0.0	0.9	84.6	14.5	100.0
New York	2.1	16.8	59.5	21.6	100.0
Ohio	0.0	15.4	70.1	14.5	100.0
Michigan	12.9	10.6	71.9	4.6	100.0
Illinois	0.0	0.0	68.5	31.5	100.0
Rest of U.S.	<u>0.0</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>57.8</u>	<u>23.7</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Total U.S. (000's)**	<u>7.5</u>	<u>37.9</u>	<u>187.4</u>	<u>46.0</u>	<u>278.8</u>
Percentage of 12 month total (Central Ontario)*	<u>2.7</u>	<u>13.6</u>	<u>67.2</u>	<u>16.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Ontario Averages (1974-1980)***	<u>12.4</u>	<u>26.5</u>	<u>44.3</u>	<u>16.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>

* Percentages per quarter as given by 1974 Auto Exit Survey.

** Totals per quarter derived using thousand person-trips as computed in Table 6 and apportioning them according to the quarterly percentages given in the 1974 Auto Exit Survey.

*** Quarterly averages derived from Statistics Canada Catalogue
66-001, 1974-1980

1. Because the quarterly averages for trips to the Province of Ontario remained constant throughout the years 1974-1980 and were very similar to those given by the 1974 Auto Exit Survey it was assumed that the percentages for trips to Central Ontario would also closely parallel those determined by the 1974 Auto Exit Survey.
2. Months have been regrouped to match the 1974 U.S. Auto Exit format.

facilities, food and beverage facilities, recreational activities and sightseeing attractions are assumed to be important as generators of such trips.

There is an implied need to encourage more vacation and week-end/short term trips from other areas contiguous to the study zone. For example, of the limited number of person-trips generated by Almaguin Nipissing residents to Central Ontario, 77.4% or 24,000 person-trips were for business and personal reasons.

Other Canadians

Quebec residents travelled more frequently to Central Ontario for pleasure-related purposes than did "Rest of Canada" residents. Pleasure was the motivation behind 39% of total person-trips taken by residents of Quebec in Central Ontario whereas only 8% of "Rest of Canada" travel to Central Ontario was for pleasure (Table 5.10).

In both cases the primary purpose of the trips was visiting friends and relatives. Approximately 49% of Quebec residents and 56% of "Rest of Canada" residents travelled to Central Ontario to visit friends and relatives (VFR). VFR travel, however, does not preclude participation in activities such as sightseeing or recreational activities.

United States Residents

Pleasure, recreation and/or holiday was the key behind the trips taken by American residents to Central Ontario. Approximately two out of three person-trips to the area were for this reason. Resort vacations, cottaging and outdoor recreational activities were therefore primary factors in bringing Americans to Central Ontario. VFR generated 18% of American travel. Business trips were least prevalent (Table 5.11).

Overseas Residents

The large number of VFR trips (Table 5.12) generated by overseas travellers is a reflection of the ethnic affinity which exists between

TABLE 5.9
PURPOSE OF PERSON-TRIPS ORIGINATING IN
ONTARIO AND DESTINED TO CENTRAL ONTARIO
1976

<u>Number of Person-Trips to Central Ontario by Purpose</u>					
<u>Origin:</u>	<u>Vacation</u>	<u>Non-Vacation</u> ¹	<u>Personal</u> ²	<u>Business</u> ³	<u>Totals</u>
Metro Toronto	912	2,194	1,625	213	4,944
Central Ontario	262	993	1,541	124	2,920
Eastern Ontario	40	105	278	38	461
Georgian Lakelands	16	72	115	10	213
Almaguin Nipissing	3	4	23	1	31
Rest of Ontario	<u>391</u>	<u>523</u>	<u>655</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>1,630</u>
Totals for Trips to Central Ontario	<u>1,624</u>	<u>3,891</u>	<u>4,232</u>	<u>449</u>	<u>10,199</u>
Totals for Trips to all Ontario Destinations	<u>9,038</u>	<u>22,071</u>	<u>31,106</u>	<u>5,376</u>	<u>67,591</u>

¹ Non-vacation trips are differentiated from vacation trips in that the former are defined as weekend recreational trips whereas the latter generally involve taking a holiday.

² Personal trips are those instigated to visit friends or relatives or to go shopping, to medical appointments, etc.

³ Business trips are for job-related purposes but exclude daily travel from home to work.

Source: 1976 Ontario Household Survey

TABLE 5.11
PURPOSE OF PERSON-TRIPS ORIGINATING IN THE U.S. AND
DESTINED TO CENTRAL ONTARIO
1975

<u>Trip Purpose</u>	<u>Percentage*</u>	<u>Number</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>(000's)</u>
Business/Convention	6.5	18.1
Visiting Friends/Relatives	17.5	48.8
Pleasure/Recreation/Holiday	68.9	192.1
Others	<u>7.1</u>	<u>19.8</u>
Totals	<u>100.0</u>	<u>278.8</u>

Percentages based on average annual percentages given by Statistics Canada Catalogue #66-201, 1976-1978. The obtained percentages are assumed to be representative of travel not only to Ontario but to Central Ontario. They are based on a comparison of Statistics Canada data and the 1974 U.S. Auto Exit Survey.

TABLE 5.10
PURPOSE OF PERSON-TRIPS ORIGINATING IN OTHER CANADIAN
PROVINCES AND DESTINED TO CENTRAL ONTARIO
1979

Percentage of Person-Trips to Central Ontario by Purpose
(000's)

<u>Origin:</u>	<u>Not Stated</u>	<u>Business</u>	<u>Visiting</u>	<u>Pleasure</u>	<u>Personal</u>	<u>Totals</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Quebec	-	9.8	48.8	39.0	2.4	100.0
Rest of Canada*	-	<u>24.0</u>	<u>56.0</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Total Number of Trips to Central Ontario (000's)	-	<u>11</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>74</u>
Total Number of Trips to All Ontario	<u>33</u>	<u>723</u>	<u>1,009</u>	<u>977</u>	<u>223</u>	<u>2,965</u>

* Does not include Ontario and Quebec

Note: The definitions of trip purpose employed by the Statistics Canada Travel Survey do not correspond directly with those of the Ontario Household Survey. Statistics Canada differentiates between VFR and personal trips; therefore, VFR relates to visiting friends and relatives although other activities may be engaged in, and personal trips pertain to those taken to go shopping, attend social affairs, or for appointments with physicians, lawyers, or dentists.

Whereas the Ontario Household Survey distinguished between vacation and non-vacation trips, Statistics Canada combines them and calls them pleasure trips.

The definition of business trips is the same - to carry out the duties of employment excluding daily travel between home and work.

Source: 1979 Canadian Travel Survey, Statistics Canada

Canadians and international residents. Overseas visitors in absolute terms do not contribute a significant number of trips to the study area. Moreover, overseas residents for whom pleasure is the primary motivation behind travel come primarily from France or Japan. These markets, however, have been assumed to exhibit the lowest propensity to travel to Central Ontario because of insufficient and/or inadequate availability of amenities particular to their specific needs.

Seasonality of Vacation, Non-Vacation and Pleasure Trips

The prime time for taking pleasure-related trips (i.e. vacation, non-vacation or pleasure trips) to Central Ontario on the part of Canadian residents was during the months from April to September, particularly during the months of July to September (Table 5.13). This provides further support for the importance of resorts, cottages and outdoor recreational activities such as boating, fishing, swimming and camping in drawing people to the zone.

The fewer pleasure trips made either from January to March or from October to December is a reflection of a combination of a lower overall tendency for travel during these months, a preference for warmer climates (e.g. southern U.S.A., Caribbean) at that time, and the relatively lower availability of major late fall or winter amenities in Central Ontario which attract visitors. Central Ontario contains no major downhill skiing facilities to draw large amounts of travel from other provinces during the winter. Pleasure-trips at these times then are assumed to be related to activities such as hunting, hiking, snowmobiling and cross-country skiing.

Length of Stay and Origin

Table 5.14 provides evidence of a preponderance of overnight visitation in Central Ontario relative to day visits. This pattern is more pronounced as distance from the study zone increases. Table 5.14 also indicates that Central Ontario is regarded as a "destination" for

TABLE 5.12
PURPOSE OF PERSON-TRIPS ORIGINATING IN
OTHER COUNTRIES AND DESTINED TO ONTARIO
1978

<u>Percentage of Trips to Ontario by Trip Purpose</u>					
<u>Origin:</u>	<u>Business</u>	<u>VFR</u>	<u>Pleasure</u>	<u>VFR/Pleasure</u>	<u>Other</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Great Britain	9.4	56.1	13.0	17.7	3.8
West Germany	11.7	47.4	24.5	10.3	6.0
Japan	9.5	*	80.0	*	*
France	16.9	21.8	42.7	14.7	3.9
Switzerland	19.6	36.1	23.5	16.6	4.2
The Netherlands	<u>8.4</u>	<u>53.9</u>	<u>15.5</u>	<u>18.9</u>	<u>3.3</u>
Average Percentage of all Origins (omitting Japan)	<u>13.2%</u>	<u>43.1%</u>	<u>23.8%</u>	<u>15.6%</u>	<u>4.3%</u>

* Data not available

Source: CGOT, Overseas Marketing Reports, 1979

TABLE 5.14

LENGTH OF STAY OF PERSON-TRIPS DESTINED TO CENTRAL ONTARIO

	Metro Toronto Residents ¹	Other Ontario Residents ²	Other Canadian Residents ³	American Residents ⁴
0 Nights	32.2%	37.2%	5.9%	4.1%
1 Night	12.5%	12.9%	4.4%	8.6%
2 Nights	26.2%	27.5%	20.6%	8.4%
3 Nights	9.4%	8.1%	14.7%	9.8%
4-9 Nights	14.8%	10.4%	35.3%	69.1%**
10 or more Nights	4.9%	3.9%	19.1%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Base (000's)	4,944	5,255	68.0*	278.8

Source: 1. 1976 Ontario Household Survey

2. 1976 Ontario Household Survey

3. 1979 Canadian Travel Survey, Statistics Canada

4. Extrapolation from 1974 U.S. Auto Exit Survey

* 18.8% (6,0000) of respondents did not respond to this question.

** Represents the total of all trips lasting 4 or more nights.

TABLE 5.13

SEASONAL PATTERNS OF VACATION, NON-VACATION AND PLEASURE-TRIPS
GENERATED BY ONTARIO RESIDENTS AND OTHER CANADIANS TO CENTRAL ONTARIO

	<u>Ontario Residents¹</u>	<u>Other Canadian Residents²</u>
January - March	6.3%	16.7%
April - June	32.5%	25.0%
July - September	46.5%	37.1%
October - December	<u>14.7%</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
Total	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Base (000's)	<u>5,515</u>	<u>20.0</u>

Source: 1. 1976 Ontario Household Survey
2. 1979 Canadian Travel Survey, Statistics Canada

TABLE 5.15
LENGTH OF STAY AND SEASONALITY OF
PERSON-TRIPS DESTINED TO CENTRAL ONTARIO

<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Jan - Mar</u>	<u>Apr - June</u>	<u>July - Sept</u>	<u>Oct - Dec</u>
<u>Residents¹</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
0 Nights	56.9	30.1	23.3	50.5
1-3 Nights	38.2	60.8	46.1	37.6
4-9 Nights	4.9	8.7	20.0	10.4
10 or More Nights	0.0	0.4	10.6	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base (000's)	1,112	3,340	3,645	2,102
<u>Other Canadian Residents^{2*}</u>				
0 Nights	0.0	23.5	0.0	0.0
1-3 Nights	50.0	23.5	50.0	22.2
4-9 Nights	50.0	41.2	33.3	22.2
10 or More Nights	0.0	11.8	16.7	55.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Base (000's)	6.0	17.0	36.0	9.0

* Does not represent responses of the entire sample.
18.8% of response of "Other Canadians" have not been reported.

Source: 1. 1976 Ontario Household Survey
2. 1979 Canadian Travel Survey, Statistics Canada

travellers and not merely a place in which to "pass through" enroute to other destinations.

Metro Toronto and Other Ontario Residents

Overnight trips comprised approximately two-thirds of all trips taken to Central Ontario by both Metro Toronto and Other Ontario residents. Two nights was the most common duration and is suggestive of a prevalence of week-end trip-takers; that is, those who enjoy short trips for camping or cottaging. Accessibility to the zone is a primary factor in the generation of frequent relatively short trips.

Other Canadian Residents

Other Canadians spend relatively longer times per trip in Central Ontario than do Ontario residents. The vast majority (89.7%) of reported person-trips by Other Canadians involved spending at least two nights in Central Ontario. Approximately 55% of person-trips generated by Other Canadians were of a minimum duration of four nights.

United States Residents

American visitation to Central Ontario generally involved trips of longer duration than those made by Canadian travellers. Approximately 96% of American trips destined to Central Ontario were overnight trips. Over two-thirds of the trips had a reported length of four or more nights.

Length of Stay and Seasonality

Ontario Residents

There was a clear tendency for overnight trips to have occurred with greater frequency during the months of April to September than at any other time during the year (Table 5.15). Approximately 70% of person-trips to Central Ontario during the months of April to June and

TABLE 5.16
SEASONAL PATTERNS OF TRIP DURATION FOR U.S. RESIDENTS
GENERATING TRAVEL TO CENTRAL ONTARIO
1975

Percentage of Person-Trips to Central Ontario by Length of Stay					
<u>Length of Stay</u>	<u>Dec-Mar</u>	<u>Apr-June</u>	<u>Jul-Aug</u>	<u>Sept-Nov</u>	12 Month <u>Total</u>
	%	%	%	%	(000's)
0 Nights	1.7	8.4	3.6	5.7	11.5
1 Night	81.7	18.7	4.7	3.6	23.9
2 Nights	11.6	1.6	3.7	32.7	23.5
3 Nights	1.7	31.0	7.9	0.3	27.3
4-9 Nights	<u>3.3</u>	<u>40.3</u>	<u>80.1</u>	<u>57.7</u>	<u>192.6</u>
Totals	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>278.8</u>
Base (000's)	<u>7.5</u>	<u>37.9</u>	<u>187.4</u>	<u>46.0</u>	<u>278.8</u>

Source: Extension of 1974 Auto Exit Survey

more than three-quarters from July to September involved overnight visitation.

Conversely, the shoulder periods are relatively more characterized by day visits. During the months of January to March and October to December, 56.9% and 50.5% of person-trips, respectively, involved no overnight visitation. This is assumed to be a function of the attractions and activities available in Central Ontario during the various times of the year.

Other Canadian Residents

With the exception of the period from April to June, all Other Canadian travel generated in Central Ontario involved being away from home for at least one night. Regardless of the time of year, the majority of trips were four nights long or more. This data provides further support for the earlier argument that Central Ontario, when chosen as a place to visit, is regarded as a "destination" (Table 5.15).

United States Residents

Americans generally remained in Central Ontario for four nights or longer. The one case in which this differed was during the period from December to March (Table 5.16). At that time, 81.7% of person-trips involved one night visits. This is assumed to reflect the lack of major ski resort developments in the study zone to hold people there for any length of time during the winter months.

Average Length of Stay and Trip Purpose

Ontario Residents

As would be reasonably assumed, vacation trips exhibited a longer relative average duration than trips which were initiated for any other purpose (Table 5.17). Trips generated by Almaguin Nipissing residents, however, were an exception. Business trips, with an average duration of 3.72 nights, were somewhat lengthier than vacation trips (3.62 nights).

"Rest of Ontario" residents produced vacation trips which had a longer average duration (6.58 nights) than any other travel association area.

Overall, the trips generated by residents of Ontario and destined to Central Ontario were of shorter average duration than those destined throughout Ontario. The one exception was personal trips which were relatively longer when destined to Central Ontario.

Type of Accommodation and Origin

Ontario Residents

Commercial accommodation was used to a lesser extent by Ontario residents in Central Ontario (9.6%) than in the province as a whole (15.4%) (Table 5.18). Almaguin Nipissing (15.1%), Rest of Ontario (12.4%) and Metro Toronto residents (10.3%) were the largest users of commercial accommodation.

The use of private cottages provided the lodging requirements during 50.5% of all person-nights. The preponderance of nights spent by Metro Toronto (60.9%), Central Ontario (40.2%) and "Rest of Ontario" residents (44.9%) in Central Ontario involved the use of private cottages.

Other Canadian Residents

Homes of friends and relatives accounted for an overwhelming majority of the nights (79.8%) spent by Other Canadians in Central Ontario. This result is not surprising in light of the number of person-trips taken by Other Canadians to Central Ontario for the purpose of visiting friends and relatives. Private cottages (1.6%) were used less extensively by Other Canadians than by Ontario residents, as were campgrounds and trailer parks (2.1%). Commercial facilities (e.g. hotels, motels, rental cottages) represented 15.0% of total accommodation used by Other Canadians, a slightly higher percentage than that witnessed for Ontario residents (Table 5.19).

TABLE 5.17
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY OF THE VARIOUS TYPES OF TRIPS GENERATED
BY ONTARIO RESIDENTS AND DESTINED TO CENTRAL ONTARIO
1976

Average Length of Stay by Trip Purpose (# of nights)

<u>Origin:</u>	<u>Vacation</u>	<u>Non-Vacation</u>	<u>Personal</u>	<u>Business</u>
Metro Toronto	5.81	2.15	1.93	1.36
Central Ontario	6.41	2.28	2.33	2.19
Eastern Ontario	4.02	2.07	1.75	3.31
Georgian Lakelands	4.42	2.29	2.73	1.80
Almaguin Nipissing	3.62	3.13	2.97	3.72
Rest of Ontario	<u>6.58</u>	<u>2.23</u>	<u>4.18</u>	<u>2.68</u>
Average to Central Ontario	<u>5.14</u>	<u>2.36</u>	<u>2.65</u>	<u>2.51</u>
Average to All Ontario	<u>5.70</u>	<u>2.26</u>	<u>2.70</u>	<u>2.78</u>

Source: 1976 Ontario Household Survey

TABLE 5.19
PERCENTAGE OF PERSON-NIGHTS OF OTHER CANADIAN
RESIDENTS USING THE VARIOUS ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES
1979

Percentage of Person-Nights by Origin
Employing the Various Accommodation Facilities

	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Rest of Canada**</u>	<u>Overall Average</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Private Cottage	0.0	2.2	1.6
Home of Friend or Relative	91.2	75.1	79.8
Campground/Trailer Park	1.8	2.2	2.1
Commercial - All Types*	7.0	18.3	15.0
Other	<u>0.0</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>1.5</u>
Totals	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Base (000's)	<u>113.0</u>	<u>273.0</u>	<u>386.0</u>

* Includes Hotels, Motels, Resorts/Lodges, Commercial Cottages/Cabins, Outposts/Outfitters

** Does not include Ontario and Quebec

Source: 1979 Canadian Travel Survey, Statistics Canada

TABLE 5.18

PERCENTAGE OF PERSON-NIGHTS OF ONTARIO RESIDENTS USING THE
VARIOUS ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES

1976

Origin:	Percentage of Person-Nights by Origin Employing the Various Accommodation Facilities				
	Private Cottage %	Home of Friend or Relative %	Campground/ Trailer Park %	Commercial- All Types* %	Other % Total %
Metro Toronto	60.9	14.3	13.4	10.3	1.1 100.0
Central Ontario	40.2	29.6	23.1	3.3	3.8 100.0
Eastern Ontario	7.9	66.0	12.1	8.1	5.9 100.0
Georgian Lakelands	16.4	73.2	0.0	8.1	2.3 100.0
Almaguin Nipissing	12.0	66.3	3.3	15.1	3.3 100.0
Rest of Ontario	44.9	26.3	13.4	12.4	3.0 100.0
Average to Central Ontario Destination	50.5	22.8	14.8	9.6	2.3
Average to All Ontario Destinations	31.9	33.7	14.8	15.4	4.2

* Includes Hotels/Motor Hotels, Motels, Resorts/Lodges, Commercial Cottages/Cabins, Outposts/
Outfitters.

Source: 1976 Ontario Household Survey

TABLE 5.20
TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION BY U.S. RESIDENTS
GENERATING TRAVEL TO CENTRAL ONTARIO
1975

	Percentage of Person- Trips in Central	Percentage of Person- Trips in Ontario
Private Cottage	50.4	21.8
Home of Friends/ Relatives	6.9	23.4
Campground/Trailer Park	7.1	11.7
Commercial - All Types	<u>35.6</u>	<u>43.1</u>
Totals	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Base (000's)	<u>278.8</u>	<u>20,900</u>

Source: Extrapolation from 1974 Auto Exit Survey

United States Residents

Americans used commercial accommodation facilities with a greater relative frequency (35.6%) than Canadian travellers to Central Ontario. (Table 5.20). The majority of Americans who visited Central Ontario, however, stayed at private cottages (50.4%). This is a further example of the importance of cottaging to Central Ontario's tourism base. Less than 15% of all accommodation facilities used by American travellers were campgrounds/trailer parks (7.1%) or homes of friends and relatives (6.9%).

Type of Accommodation and Seasonality

Ontario Residents

As indicated in Table 5.21, at least 70% of person-nights generated by residents of Ontario were spent either in private cottages or at the homes of friends and relatives. The greatest proportion of commercial facility usage occurred during the months from April to June (12.5%). The months of July to September had the lowest percentage of commercial facility usage (8.1%). During that time, the number of nights spent by Ontario residents at campgrounds (18.7%) and private cottages (62.2%) peaked. It is, therefore, important to encourage development of amenities geared to cottagers and campers in order to ensure their continued visitation to Central Ontario.

Type of Accommodation and Trip Purpose

Ontario Residents

Private cottages and campgrounds were the most prevalent types of accommodation for vacation and non-vacation trips (i.e. weekend/short term trips). The majority of visitors to Central Ontario stayed at private cottages; 50.6% of vacationers and 58.2% of non-vacationers (Table 5.22). Close to one-fifth of Ontario travellers who took vacation trips stayed at campgrounds/trailer parks.

TABLE 5.22
ACCOMMODATION OF THE VARIOUS TYPES OF TRIPS
BY ONTARIO RESIDENTS GENERATING TRAVEL TO CENTRAL ONTARIO
1976

<u>Type of Accommodation</u>	<u>Percentage of Each Trip Purpose</u> <u>by Type of Accommodation</u>			
	<u>Vacation</u> %	<u>Non-vacation</u> %	<u>Personal</u> %	<u>Business</u> %
Private Cottages	50.6	58.2	9.4	17.1
Home of Friends/Relatives	13.8	10.7	84.2	10.5
Campgrounds/Trailer Parks	19.8	16.1	1.5	9.6
Commercial* - All Types	12.4	10.5	2.8	69.6
Other	<u>3.4</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>3.2</u>
Base (000's)	<u>1,532</u>	<u>2,919</u>	<u>2,010</u>	<u>187</u>

* Includes Hotels/Motor Hotels, Motels, Resorts/Lodges, Commercial Cottages/Cabins, Outposts/Outfitters

Source: 1976 Ontario Household Survey

TABLE 5.21
SEASONAL PATTERNS OF ACCOMMODATION USAGE FOR ONTARIO RESIDENTS
GENERATING TRAVEL TO CENTRAL ONTARIO
1976

<u>Type of Accommodation</u>	Percentage of Person-Nights by Quarter Spent Using the Various Accommodations			
	<u>Jan - Mar</u>	<u>Apr - June</u>	<u>July - Sept</u>	<u>Oct - Dec</u>
	%	%	%	%
Private Cottages	40.2	32.7	62.2	39.8
Home of Friends/Relatives	34.3	39.5	8.4	45.0
Campground/Trailer Parks	12.0	12.7	18.7	4.5
Commercial* - All Types	10.6	12.5	8.1	10.6
Other	<u>2.9</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Base (000's)	<u>1,046</u>	<u>5,529</u>	<u>12,292</u>	<u>3,247</u>

* Includes Hotels/Motor Hotels, Motels, Resorts/Lodges, Commercial Cottages/Cabins, Outposts/Outfitters.

Source: 1976 Ontario Household Survey

TABLE 5.23
PARTY SIZE OF TRIPS TAKEN BY ONTARIO RESIDENTS
AND DESTINED TO CENTRAL ONTARIO
1976

Trips to Central Ontario by Origin and Party Size (000's)						
<u>Origin:</u>	<u>1 Person</u>	<u>2 Persons</u>	<u>3 Persons</u>	<u>4 Persons</u>	<u>5 or more Persons</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Metro Toronto	835	702	207	250	190	2,184
Central Ontario	253	423	180	215	84	1,155
Eastern Ontario	85	84	18	23	11	221
Georgian Lakelands	20	49	13	9	3	94
Algonquin Nipissing	6	5	2	2	0	15
Rest of Ontario	<u>237</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>688</u>
Total Trips	<u>1,436</u>	<u>1,447</u>	<u>523</u>	<u>609</u>	<u>342</u>	<u>4,357</u>
Percentage of All Trips To Ontario						
By Party Size	<u>34.4%</u>	<u>35.1%</u>	<u>11.4%</u>	<u>12.5%</u>	<u>6.6%</u>	

Source: 1976 Ontario Household Survey

Although not the largest in absolute terms, business trips had the largest relative proportion of person-trips which required commercial accommodation. Approximately 70% of business trips made use of hotels, motels, resorts or commercial cottages.

Party Size and Origin

Ontario Residents

The 10.2 million person-trips to Central Ontario were generated by 4.4 million trips, suggesting an average party size of 2.3 persons in 1976. Two-thirds of all trips to Central Ontario were taken by either a single-person (33%) or groups of two people (33.2%). This pattern closely matches that seen for trips throughout the province of Ontario which were generated by Ontario residents. (Table 5.23).

There is little foundation to suggest that large amounts of family and/or group travel occurred either throughout Ontario or, particularly, to Central Ontario. Less than one-quarter of total visitation by Ontario residents was generated by four-person (12.5%) or three-person (11.4%) parties. Only 7.8% of travel was derived from groups of five or more persons.

Other Canadian Residents

The average party size for Other Canadians who travelled to Central Ontario was 1.8 persons, a party size somewhat smaller than that evidenced for Ontario travellers (Table 5.24). Similar to what was evidenced for residents of Ontario, the majority of parties which originated in Other Canadian provinces were one (50%) or two-person (35.7%) parties rather than large groups. Less than 3% of all trips from provinces other than Ontario were made by five or more persons travelling together.

United States Residents

There is no current reliable information available which describes the size of American parties which travelled to Central Ontario. The 1974 U.S. Auto Exit Survey reported that the average party size for American visitors to Central Ontario was 2.74 persons, compared with 2.53 for the province. This is larger than that which was reported for Canadian groups.

Mode of Transportation and Origin

Automobiles were without exception the principal mode of transportation for taking trips which were destined to Central Ontario (Table 5.25). Ninety-seven percent of all Ontario residents who visited Central Ontario came via the automobile. Although the preponderance of visitors from Other Canadian provinces (76.1%) and the United States (85.8%) also travelled in automobiles, these relatively more distant markets employed other types of transportation with greater frequency than did Ontario residents. For example, 17.9% of Other Canadians arrived in Ontario by airplane which implies that travellers from outside the province of Ontario have a need to use rental cars, buses, taxis or trains once they have arrived in the province in order to travel to various areas of the province, including Central Ontario.

Overseas visitors, on the other hand, depend primarily on air travel to reach Canada and then employ various forms of ground transportation to move from one area to another. As can be seen in Table 5.26, more offshore visitation involved scheduled air fares (55.8% on average) than any of the other options. The relatively lower incidence of charter trips (21.9%) was due primarily to the small number of charter flights which were available for travel to Canada.

The number of overseas visitors who used packaged tours was even lower (2.4% on average). More Europeans are projected to use package tours in the future, however. As shown in the CGOT inventory of tours available

TABLE 5.24
PARTY SIZE OF TRIPS TAKEN BY OTHER CANADIAN
RESIDENTS AND DESTINED TO CENTRAL ONTARIO
1979

<u>Origin:</u>	Trips to Central Ontario by Origin and Party Size (000's)					<u>Totals</u>
	<u>1 Person</u>	<u>2 Persons</u>	<u>3 Persons</u>	<u>4 Persons</u>	<u>5 or more Persons</u>	
Quebec	14	8.5	1	2	0	25.5
Rest of Canada *	<u>7</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>16.6</u>
Total Parties (000's)	<u>21</u>	<u>15.0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>42.0</u>

* Does not include Quebec and Ontario

Source: 1979 Canadian Travel Survey, Statistics Canada

TABLE 5.26
TYPE OF SERVICE EMPLOYED
BY OVERSEAS RESIDENTS TRAVELLING TO CANADA
1978

<u>Origin:</u>	Type of Service Employed for Travel to Canada (Percentage)				
	<u>Schedule</u>	<u>Charter</u>	<u>Tour</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
	%	%	%	%	%
Great Britain	44.9	36.8	1.5	16.8	100.0
West Germany	51.1	24.5	1.1	23.3	100.0
France	61.9	11.9	6.7	19.5	100.0
Switzerland	74.5	1.0	1.1	23.4	100.0
The Netherlands	<u>46.5</u>	<u>35.3</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Average Of All					
Origins	<u>55.8</u>	<u>21.9</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>19.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Note: No comparable Japanese data available.

Source: CGOT, Overseas Marketing Reports, 1979

TABLE 5.25
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION EMPLOYED BY THE VARIOUS
MARKET SEGMENTS WHICH VISITED CENTRAL ONTARIO

	<u>Ontario Residents¹</u>	<u>Other Canadian Residents²</u>	<u>American Residents**³</u>
	%	%	%
Automobile	91.4	76.1	85.8
Airplane	1.6	17.9	2.7
Bus	3.3	1.5	4.5
Train	1.4	4.5	0.4
Boat	0.9	0.0	2.4
Other	1.4	0.0	4.2
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Base (000's)	<u>10,199</u>	<u>67.0*</u>	<u>278.8</u>

* Due to non-responses total does not equal the actual totals of 74,000.

** Refers to trips taken throughout the province of Ontario.

Source: 1. 1976 Ontario Household Survey
2. 1979 Canadian Travel Survey, Statistics Canada
3. Statistics Canada, Catalogue #66-201, Table 11, 1978

in Ontario for each of the overseas markets (Table 5.27), the packaged tour product has been developed to a considerable extent.

Expenditures

Tourists in Central Ontario spent \$239.9 million in 1976 (Table 5.28). This represented 5.6% of total tourism receipts in Ontario. The food and beverages sector received the most revenue (\$71.6 million) followed by service stations (\$55.1 million) and accommodation (\$40.8 million).

In absolute terms, and as a consequence of their greater representation of travellers in Central Ontario, Ontario residents spend more money in Central Ontario than any other travellers. In relative terms, however, the other market segments contribute proportionally more revenues.

Ontario Residents

Travellers from Ontario spent \$205.1 million (85.5%) in Central Ontario in 1976. Their largest expenditures were for food and beverages (26.3%), public transportation (i.e. plane, train, bus or boat fares, 20%), and service stations (i.e. auto/gas/oil maintenance and auto rental/taxi, 20%). Given that Ontario residents travel to Central Ontario via automobiles and spend a large proportion of person-nights at cottages or campgrounds such results are not surprising.

The least amount of revenues accrued to amusement and recreation (6.6%). Such results indicate a definite need to encourage greater utilization and development of the tourist attractions and amenities available in Central Ontario, especially by cottagers and campers (Table 5.29).

Other Canadian Residents

Other Canadians were responsible for the generation of \$10.9 million (4.5%) in revenues in 1976. Like Ontario residents, food and beverages (29.3%) was their greatest expenditure and, amusement and recreation (6.4%), their lowest. The latter data may be in part a reflection of the

TABLE 5.27

CGOT INVENTORY OF PACKAGE TOURS
AVAILABLE IN ONTARIO TO OVERSEAS RESIDENTS

Type of Tour/ <u>Origin</u>	<u>Recreation Special</u>				<u>Total Tours</u>
	<u>Scenic Tour</u>	<u>City Tour</u>	<u>Outdoor Tour</u>	<u>Interest Tour</u>	
Great Britain	28	12	8	8	56
West Germany	43	28	69	1	141
France	49	14	16	3	82
The Netherlands	35	6	13	0	54

Source: CGOT, 1980

relatively large number of business trips generated by Other Canadian residents (Table 5.29).

Other Canadians spent proportionately more on retail sales (26.6%) and accommodation (17.0%) than did Ontario residents. The latter is consistent with earlier data which reported that Other Canadian residents are the least inclined of the primary markets to use private cottages during their stay in Central Ontario.

United States Residents

Americans who visited Central Ontario were second to Ontario residents in terms of absolute quantity of revenues generated. In 1976 Americans were the source of \$22.5 million (9.4%) in tourism receipts. Residents of the United States generated proportionally more revenues for amusement and recreation (18%) than any of the other target markets. Food and beverages were their largest expenditure (32%) and public transportation their lowest (2.6%) (Table 5.29).

Overseas Residents

Almost one-third of the \$1.4 million spent by overseas visitors in Central Ontario went towards public transportation. Overseas residents travel to Canada by boat or plane and therefore are assumed to find it necessary to use public transportation once they have arrived in Ontario. Very few revenues accrued to amusement and recreation (8.9%) from overseas visitors, the majority of whom travelled to Central Ontario to visit friends and relatives. Overseas spending in this sector, however, was relatively higher than that reported by Canadian travellers (Table 5.29).

TABLE 5.28
TOURISM EXPENDITURE BY ALL TRAVELLER ORIGINS BY SECTOR
1976
(\$ Millions)

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Expenditure in Ontario</u>	<u>Expenditure in Central Ontario</u>	<u>Central Ontario as a Percentage of Total Ontario</u>
	\$	\$	%
Public			
Transportation	669.9	20.1	3.0
Accommodation	593.4	40.8	6.9
Food/Beverage	1,182.0	71.6	6.0
Amusement/ Recreation	374.3	19.2	5.1
Retail Sales/ Miscellaneous	757.2	33.1	4.4
Service Stations	<u>737.0</u>	<u>55.1</u>	<u>7.5</u>
TOTAL	<u>4,313.8</u>	<u>239.9</u>	<u>5.6</u>

Source: The Economic Impact of Tourism in Ontario and Regions 1976,
Tourism Policy and Research Section, Ministry of Industry
and Tourism, 1978, p.26

TRAVELLER PROFILES

Age

Although a broad range of people of different ages visited this travel association area, Central Ontario appeals more to the chronologically mature traveller than to the youth. The representation of middle-aged visitors is forecast to increase as the impact of the "aging" Canadian population phenomenon (Volume 1 - Section III) is felt.

Ontario Residents

Persons aged 25 to 34 years represented the largest proportion of Ontario heads of household who visited Central Ontario (Table 5.30).

Georgian Lakelands heads of household reported the greatest percentage of 16 to 24 year olds (12.7%) who visited Central Ontario followed by Metro Toronto heads of households (8.4%). Georgian Lakelands was also the origin of the largest relative percentage of travellers older than 65 years who visited Central Ontario (11.8%).

Table 5.31 presents the age profiles from another perspective - that of the total percentage of person-trips throughout Ontario which were specifically destined to Central Ontario. Central Ontario and Metro Toronto residents evidenced the largest proportions of each age groups' trips which were destined to Central Ontario. For example, although only 6.6% of all person-trips made by Central Ontario heads of households were generated by 16 to 24 year olds (Table 5.29), this actually represented 53.5% of all trips taken by this age group within Ontario (Table 5.31).

There were few other origins in which greater than 10% of the total person-trips made by any age group in Ontario were destined to Central Ontario. Consequently, there is a definite need to develop and promote attractions and events to encourage more travel to Central Ontario by these age groups.

TABLE 5.29
TOURISM EXPENDITURE IN CENTRAL ONTARIO BY ORIGIN
1976
(\$ Millions)

<u>Sector:</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>Provinces</u>	<u>U.S.A.</u>	<u>Overseas</u>
	%	%	%	%
Public Transportation	20.1	**	2.6	32.6
Accommodation	10.7	17.0	23.0	14.5
Food and Beverages	26.3	29.3	32.0	22.3
Amusement and Recreation	6.6	6.4	18.0	8.8
Retail Sales & Miscellaneous	16.2	26.6	15.7	21.8
Service Stations	20.1	20.6	8.7	*
Base (\$ Millions)	205.1	10.9	22.5	1.4
Percentage of Total	85.5	4.5	9.4	0.6

* Expenditure thought to be minimal

** Expenditure on public transportation fares is allocated to province of origin

Source: The Economic Impact of Tourism in Ontario and Regions, 1976,
Tourism Policy and Research Section, Ministry of Industry and
Tourism, 1978, p.14 and The Importance of Tourism to the Ontario
Economy 1976, Tourism Policy and Research Section, Ministry of
Industry and Tourism, 1978, p.15

TABLE 5.31
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TRIPS BY EACH AGE GROUP
ORIGINATING IN ONTARIO AND DESTINED TO CENTRAL ONTARIO
1976

Percentage of Total Trips by Each Age Group Destined to Central Ontario							
<u>Origin:</u>	<u>16-24</u> <u>years</u>	<u>25-34</u> <u>years</u>	<u>35-44</u> <u>years</u>	<u>45-54</u> <u>years</u>	<u>55-64</u> <u>years</u>	<u>65 years</u> <u>and over</u>	<u>Overall</u> <u>Average</u> <u>by Origin</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Metro Toronto	33.3	26.3	23.1	19.9	28.4	19.5	24.0
Central Ontario	53.5	34.1	41.4	25.1	46.4	39.4	36.1
Eastern Ontario	4.1	7.1	8.0	7.2	5.3	7.5	6.9
Georgian Lakelands	14.0	4.6	6.6	3.9	11.9	5.4	6.6
Almaquin Nipissing	2.2	5.5	4.0	5.0	6.9	0.0	4.5
Rest of Ontario	3.0	5.6	4.4	8.5	3.6	7.4	5.7
Overall Average by Age Group	17.6	14.7	14.9	14.5	17.5	13.2	15.1

Source: 1976 Ontario Household Survey

TABLE 5.30
AGE OF ONTARIO HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD VISITING CENTRAL ONTARIO
1976

<u>Origin:</u>	Percentage of Person-Trips by Origin Taken by Various Age Groups						<u>Base</u> (000's)
	<u>16-24</u>	<u>25-34</u>	<u>35-44</u>	<u>45-54</u>	<u>55-64</u>	<u>65 years</u>	
	<u>years</u>	<u>years</u>	<u>years</u>	<u>years</u>	<u>years</u>	<u>and over</u>	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Metro Toronto	8.4	29.6	23.6	22.1	11.5	4.8	4,944
Central Ontario	6.6	27.3	26.6	17.7	15.0	6.8	2,920
Eastern Ontario	4.6	26.9	30.8	19.1	9.5	9.1	461
Georgian Lakelands	12.7	19.2	21.1	9.8	25.4	11.8	213
Almaquin Nipissing	3.2	35.5	19.4	22.5	19.4	0.0	31
Rest of Ontario	3.1	32.4	18.2	30.3	5.6	10.4	1,630
Average of Trips to Central Ontario (%)	7.0	29.1	23.8	21.8	11.8	6.5	10,199
Average of Trips to all Ontario (%)	6.0	29.7	24.1	22.6	10.1	7.5	67,591

Source: 1976 Ontario Household Survey

TABLE 5.32
AGE OF TRAVELLERS FROM OTHER
CANADIAN PROVINCES VISITING CENTRAL ONTARIO
1979

<u>Origin:</u>	Percentage of Person Trips by Origin Taken by Various Age Groups						
	<u>Under</u> <u>15 years</u>	<u>16-24</u> <u>years</u>	<u>25-34</u> <u>years</u>	<u>35-44</u> <u>years</u>	<u>45-54</u> <u>years</u>	<u>55-64</u> <u>years</u>	<u>65 years</u> <u>and over</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Quebec	16.7%	14.3%	38.1%	2.4%	19.0%	2.4%	7.1%
Rest of Canada*	10.7	21.4	14.3	3.6	17.8	3.6	17.8
Overall Average	14.9	17.9	29.8	3.0	19.4	3.0	12.0
Total (000's) **	10	12	20	2	13	2	8

* Does not include Ontario and Quebec residents

** Percentages are based on reported responses only.
Non-responses represent 12.5% of total sample from
"Rest of Canada" residents. Complete responses were
obtained from Quebec residents.

Source: 1979 Canadian Travel Survey, Statistics Canada

Other Canadian Residents

Similar to Ontario travellers, Other Canadians aged 25 to 34 years generated the largest proportion (28.6%) of person-trips to Central Ontario (Table 5.32). Those aged 45 to 54 years produced the next largest number of person-trips (18.6%) followed by 16 to 24 year olds (17.1%). Because of the diversity of age groups visiting the area, a variety of attractions and amenities must be available to encourage greater participation in tourism-related activities, including those which would interest tourists who are are visiting friends and relatives.

United States Residents

In general, American travellers to Central Ontario were older than both Canadian travellers who visited Central Ontario and American visitors in the province as a whole (Table 5.33). The largest number of Americans were between the ages of 45 and 64 years (28.2%). In addition, American travellers who were older than 65 years of age produced a higher percentage of trips to Central Ontario (11.1%) than did Canadians in the same age category.

Income Level

Central Ontario caters primarily to those travellers who can be categorized as middle-class income earners. The changing economic structure throughout Canada and in Ontario will determine whether Central Ontario will receive a higher proportional representation of high income visitors in the future. Given that the population's age structure is "aging", it is assumed that this will probably occur, providing that economic variables do not place constraints on the amount of discretionary income available for travel.

Table 5.34 presents data on income levels of Ontario and Other Canadian heads of household. There are no significant deviations from travel

TABLE 5.34
INCOME LEVELS OF ONTARIO AND OTHER CANADIAN
HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD VISITING CENTRAL ONTARIO

	<u>Ontario¹</u>	<u>Other Canadians²</u>
Less than \$9,000	16.0%	14.5%
\$9,000 - \$14,999	21.7	4.8
\$15,000 - \$19,999	20.1	38.7
\$20,000 - \$24,999	23.4	19.4
\$25,000 - \$39,999	14.4	4.8*
\$40,000 & over	<u>4.4</u>	<u>17.7**</u>
Total	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Base (000's)	<u>10,199</u>	<u>62.0***</u>

* Represents \$25,000 - \$29,999 only

** Represents \$30,000 and over

*** Percentages are based on reported responses only.

Source: 1. 1976 Ontario Household Survey
2. 1979 Canadian Travel Survey, Statistics Canada

TABLE 5.33
AGE OF U.S. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD VISITING CENTRAL ONTARIO
1975

<u>Age</u>	<u>Totals</u> (000's)	Central Ontario <u>Percentage</u> %	Ontario <u>Percentage</u> %
Less Than 12 Years	37.9	13.6	12.4
12 - 19 Years	36.5	13.1	14.0
20 - 34 Years	51.9	18.6	27.6
35 - 44 Years	42.9	15.4	14.7
45 - 64 Years	78.7	28.2	25.3
65 Years and Over	<u>30.9</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>6.0</u>
TOTALS	<u>278.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: Extension of 1974 U.S. Auto Exit Survey

TABLE 5.35
EDUCATION LEVELS OF ONTARIO AND OTHER CANADIAN
HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS VISITING CENTRAL ONTARIO

	<u>Ontario</u> ¹	<u>Other Canadians</u> ²
Public/Grade School	15.0%	14.3%
Part/Graduate High School	46.2	35.7
Community College/Some Post Secondary (including some university)	22.4	42.8
University Degree	9.2	7.2
Post Graduate University	<u>7.2</u>	<u>- *</u>
Totals	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Base (000's)	<u>10,199</u>	<u>56.0***</u>

* Category not included for Other Canadians.

** Includes only those for whom responses were obtained.

Source: 1. 1976 Ontario Household Survey
2. 1979 Canadian Travel Survey, Statistics Canada

destined throughout the province of Ontario to suggest that Central Ontario draws a disproportionate representation from either the upper or lower income levels.

Education Levels

The level of education attained by Canadians has been increasing continually. Given minimal economic constraints, it is conceivable that visitors to the study zone will increasingly be better educated in addition to being more mature (chronologically) and having greater discretionary incomes available for leisure activities such as travel. The highly educated tend to have a relatively greater appreciation for points of cultural or historic interest, both of which are available in the study zone.

Table 5.35 illustrates that the majority of Other Canadian residents (50.0%) and 38.8% of Ontario residents who visited Central Ontario had undertaken some form of post-secondary education including community college, university or post-graduate studies.

MARKET FORECASTS

Introduction

This section provides estimates of market size as well as short term forecasts for each of the major market segments for the years 1979 to 1986. The forecasts are based primarily on trend extrapolations and reflect the levels of demand most likely to be experienced in the Peterborough-Haliburton Tourism Zone.

It should be noted that the projections provide estimates of overall visitation from each of the primary markets. Given the current tourism-base of the zone, it is assumed that the share of growth accorded to various trip characteristics such as trip purpose, type of accommodation used and expenditures will not change significantly from

TABLE 5.36
MARKET FORECASTS
PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ZONE
1979 - 1986

<u>Year/Market</u>	<u>Person-Trips</u>				
	<u>Ontario Residents</u> (000's)	<u>Canadian Residents</u> (000's)	<u>United States Residents</u> (000's)	<u>Overseas Residents</u> (000's)	<u>Total</u> (000's)
1979	10,696	74.0	278.8	6.6	11,055
1980	10,905	74.4	276.0	6.9	11,262
1981	11,118	74.7	278.5	7.4	11,479
1982	11,307	75.1	282.0	7.8	11,672
1983	11,488	75.1	286.6	8.2	11,858
1984	11,695	75.1	289.2	8.6	12,068
1985	11,917	75.1	292.1	9.0	12,293
1986	12,155	75.1	295.0	9.5	12,535
Compound Average Annual Growth Rate %	1.8%	0.2%	0.8%	5.3%	1.8%

Source: Laventhol & Horwath

the relative proportions discussed throughout this section. Depending upon future developments in promotion/advertising and upgrading of current facilities, attractions and activities, it is possible that more visitors will choose to vacation in Central Ontario.

It is crucial to recognize that cottaging, camping and visiting friends and relatives are currently the primary motivations behind visiting the study zone and that outdoor recreation and cultural/historic sightseeing activities are the basis of much participation. Growth in the commercial accommodation and amusement/entertainment sectors then ultimately depends upon the ability of both public and private operators in the study zone to create attractions which encourage cottagers, campers and those visiting friends and relatives (VFR) to balance their participation in these activities with participation in the other tourism attractions available in the zone, most importantly, on a year-round basis. In addition, increased patronage as a result of new or upgraded resorts should also enhance the growth in commercial accommodation business.

The data are presented in terms of projected person-trips. Again, its translation into person-nights is related to the marketing of attractions which hold people in the study zone for longer average durations than has currently been evidenced. It is assumed, however, that average length of stay will not increase significantly because of constraints posed by commitments to work (e.g. the number of days available for holidays), distance from the zone which in many cases prohibits the taking of weekend/short term trips and the desire for occasional travel elsewhere.

Table 5.36 indicates a total market for the Peterborough-Haliburton Tourism Zone of 12.5 million person-trips in 1986, an increase of 13.4% from 1979 when there were an estimated 11.0 million person-trips. This projection assumes a compound average annual growth of 1.8% during the period from 1979 to 1986.

TABLE 5.37
FORECAST OF PERSON-TRIPS TO PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ZONE BY ONTARIO RESIDENTS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Person-trips to Ontario (000's)</u>	<u>% Growth Factor¹</u>	<u>Total Person-trips to Study Zone (000's)</u>
1976	67,591 ²	-	10,199 ³
1977	68,551	1.42	10,344
1978	69,524	1.42	10,491
1979	70,880	1.95	10,696
1980	72,255	1.94	10,905
1981	73,664	1.95	11,118
1982	74,916	1.70	11,307
1983	76,115	1.60	11,488
1984	77,485	1.80	11,695
1985	78,957	1.90	11,917
1986	80,536	2.0	12,155

1 Thorne, Stevenson and Kellogg estimates,
Tourism Development Strategy, May 1980

2 1976 Ontario Household Survey

3 1976 Ontario Household Survey

Ontario Residents

The 1976 Ontario Household Survey estimated that 10.2 million person-trips were taken by Ontario residents to Central Ontario in 1976. Using the growth rates based on population data and disposable personal income projected by Thorne, Stevenson & Kellogg (Tourism Development Strategy: Collingwood - Midland - Orillia Zone, Volume 2, May 1980, pp. 204 - 208) Table 5.37 was prepared. It is projected that by 1986 Ontario residents will be generating approximately 12.2 million person-trips to the study zone.

It is assumed that the growth factors calculated by Thorne, Stevenson, & Kellogg for the total number of trips taken by Ontario residents regardless of destination are applicable both to person-trips within the province and person-trips specifically to the study zone. Assuming the 67.6 million person-trips throughout Ontario and 10.2 million person-trips to Central Ontario (1976 Ontario Household Survey) are accurate reflections of travel by Ontario residents in 1976, the growth rates shown in Table 5.37 were applied to the base figures as well as to each of the years from 1977 to 1986 inclusive in order to arrive at the given projections.

Growth rates are predicted to fall slightly in 1982 and then gradually increase until 1986, reflecting an increasing tendency for Ontario residents to take more trips closer to home as energy costs continue to rise. This suggests that Metro Toronto travellers will continue to be major generators of travel to the study zone, at least in the short-term. In addition, such projections underline a need to encourage travel from travel association areas which are contiguous to the study zone.

The moderate growth throughout the period is consistent with the underlying assumption of Thorne, Stevenson & Kellogg that there is a direct relationship between propensity to travel and personal disposable income.

TABLE 5.38
FORECAST OF PERSON-TRIPS TO PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ZONE BY OTHER CANADIAN RESIDENTS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Person-trips to Study Zone (000's)</u>	<u>% Growth Factor²</u>
1979	74.0 ¹	0.5
1980	74.4	0.5
1981	74.7	0.5
1982	75.1	-
1983	75.1	-
1984	75.1	-
1985	75.1	-
1986	75.1	-

1 Statistics Canada, Canadian Travel Survey, 1979

2 Based on discussion with Mr. D. Higgins,
Statistics Canada, June 1981

Other Canadian Residents

The 1979 estimate of 74,000 person-trips to Central Ontario by residents of all Canadian provinces except Ontario has been provided by Statistics Canada's Canadian Travel Survey for the four quarters of 1979. The data has a coefficient of variance of 35% at one standard deviation which means that the actual number of person-trips by Other Canadians may be as low as 22,000 or as high as 126,000. This suggests that the estimate is highly unreliable. Its use, however, is dictated by the lack of alternative data relating to travel by Other Canadians to Ontario and, specifically, to the study zone.

Using the 1979 estimate as a base, while recognizing its limitations, a growth factor of 0.5% was applied for each of the years 1980 to 1982 inclusive followed by no growth for the remainder of the period until 1986. The growth projections presented in Table 5.38 are conservative, reflecting a trend to more travel close to home or out of the country. As fuel costs escalate it will become more attractive for Canadians to engage in travel through packaged tours than it will be to travel long distances within Canada.

Statistics Canada actually anticipates a 3.5% decrease in total domestic Canadian travel in 1981, from 114 million person-trips in 1980 to 110 million in 1981. However, because of Ontario's strength as a tourist destination, it is assumed that the province will not suffer from such decline in the immediate future.

Under current conditions, maintaining its present market with regards to Other Canadians is therefore the most appropriate outlook for the Peterborough-Haliburton Tourism Development Zone. Under this assumption, total Other Canadian person-trips are projected to reach 75,100 in 1982 and remain constant at that level until 1986. The resultant compound average annual growth is 0.2%. In addition, because Other Canadians currently travel to the zone primarily for the purpose of visiting friends and relatives, their overall impact on the tourism-base is assumed to be minimal.

TABLE 5.39

FORECAST OF PERSON-TRIPS TO PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ZONE BY UNITED STATES RESIDENTS

Year	U.S. Person-Trips to Ontario			U.S. Person-Trips to Peterborough-Haliburton			
	Same Day	One or More Nights	Total	Same Day	One or More Nights	Total	% Growth
ACTUAL							
1973	16,634.9	6,663.2	23,298.1				
1974	16,656.3	6,129.4	22,785.7	13.3	252.2	265.5	1.16
1975	15,886.6	6,488.9	22,375.5	12.7	267.1	278.8	1.25
1976	13,615.1	7,136.6	20,754.7	10.9	293.8	304.7	1.46
1977	13,889.1	6,810.0	20,699.1	11.1	280.3	291.4	1.41
1978	14,050.7	6,581.8	20,632.5	11.2	270.8	282.0	1.37
1979	14,385.7	6,493.4	20,879.1	11.5	267.3	278.8	1.33
1980	20,592.5	6,396.3	26,988.8	11.7	263.3	276.0	1.02
PROJECTED							
1981	21,004.4	6,300.4	27,304.8	11.7	266.8	278.5	0.90
1982	21,424.5	6,218.5	27,643.0	11.6	270.4	282.0	1.26
1983	21,853.0	6,249.6	28,102.6	11.6	275.0	286.6	1.63
1984	22,071.5	6,280.8	28,352.3	11.6	277.6	289.2	0.91
1985	22,292.2	6,343.6	28,635.8	11.5	280.6	292.1	1.00
1986	22,515.1	6,407.0	28,922.1	11.5	283.5	295.0	0.99

Sources: Statistics Canada, Travel Between Canada and Other Countries Catalogue 66-201
Ministry of Industry and Tourism, U.S. Auto Exit Survey, 1973/1974

United States Residents

Table 5.39 presents market data relating to American visitation in Ontario and the study zone. Unless present circumstances alter dramatically, 295,000 person-trips are projected for United States residents by 1986. The compound average annual growth is forecast at 0.8% between 1979 and 1986.

Total visitation to Ontario during the period 1974 to 1980 is available from Statistics Canada. A base for visitation specifically to the study zone has been derived using the 1974 U.S. Auto Exit Survey estimate of 232,000 automobile person-trips in 1974 and adding to that the remaining 12.4% (33,500 person-trips) of American travel which, according to Statistics Canada, occurred using other means of transportation. Hence 265,500 person-trips were taken by Americans to the study zone in 1974.

For the period 1981 to 1986 one or more nights and same-day visitation were extrapolated individually and forecast figures obtained from CGOT and Statistics Canada's International Travel Statistics were applied. The proportion of total travel which the study zone received in 1974 was accepted as valid, therefore, similar growth factors to those which had been used throughout Ontario were applied to Peterborough-Haliburton for same-day and extended visitation. It was felt, however, that relative to major tourism centres, such as Metro Toronto, the study zone is at a competitive disadvantage and therefore slightly lower growth rates are evidenced for the study zone.

It is conceivable that same-day visitation in Peterborough-Haliburton will not increase significantly as compared to overnight travel because of the distance the study zone is from the U.S. border. However, because of the overall upswing in American travel as well as the many opportunities which exist in the study zone, moderate increases in overnight visitation are forecast. Because of the large numbers of American travellers who use private cottages in the study area, the impact on commercial accommodation requirements is assumed to be minimal

TABLE 5.40
FORECAST OF PERSON-TRIPS TO PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ZONE BY OVERSEAS RESIDENTS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Person-trips to Study Zone</u>	<u>% Growth Factor</u>
1976	5,000 ¹	-
1977	4,520	(9.6) ²
1978	5,383	19.1 ²
1979	6,637	23.3 ²
1980	6,956	4.8 ²
1981	7,373	6.0 ³
1982	7,815	6.0 ³
1983	8,206	5.0 ³
1984	8,616	5.0 ³
1985	9,047	5.0 ³
1986	9,499	5.0 ³

1 Ministry of Industry and Tourism, 1979 Tourism Statistical Handbook

2 Statistics Canada, Catalogue #66-001, 1976-1980

3 Based on discussion with Mr. G. Taylor, CGOT, March 1981

in that the increases in overnight visitation forecast do not dictate the development of large-scale hotels and resorts in the study zone. The impact of the energy situation is expected to result in American travel which is dominated by gateway market visitors (e.g. New York, Ohio, Michigan) rather than long-haul market visitors (e.g. California).

Overseas Residents

Overseas visitation to the Peterborough-Haliburton Tourism Development Zone is projected to exhibit a more robust range of growth during the period 1979 to 1986 than any of the other primary target markets. Table 5.40 indicates a compound average annual growth rate of 5.3% for this market until 1986 at which time total overseas visitation is forecast to be approximately 9,500 person-trips.

The 1979 Tourism Statistical Handbook provided the 1976 base of 5,000 person-trips by overseas visitors. The growth rate for overseas visitation was based on that attributed to Ontario's six primary overseas markets (Great Britain, West Germany, the Netherlands, France, Switzerland and Japan). It was assumed, due to the lack of any other data source, that the growth rate for Ontario would apply for the study zone. The growth rates for the remaining years are based on CGOT projections.

The larger growth in the overseas markets as compared to the North American markets is assumed to be a partial consequence of the growing number of packaged tours and trans-Atlantic flights available for the overseas visitors as well as the increasing demand to explore new environments and the desire to maintain familial ties.

SECTION VI
PERMANENT AND SEASONAL RESIDENT CHARACTERISTICS

SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Tables 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 summarize the demographic characteristics of the study area. Table 6.1 details the population growth from 1951 to 1976. The 1976 resident population of 197,500 represents 2.4% of the total for Ontario. Peterborough (30.2%) and Lindsay (6.6%) together account for greater than one-third of the zone's resident population. The average annual growth in population between 1951 and 1976 was 2.3%. Population projections, while not available at the sub-county level, indicate that the study area is expected to grow at a slightly greater rate than the province during the next two decades. By 2001, the Peterborough-Haliburton zone is expected to have exhibited an average annual growth rate of slightly less than one percent.

Age

The age distribution, as shown in Table 6.2, highlights the popularity of the study area as a retirement locale. The proportion of people over 55 years of age is greater than that for the province. The lower percentage of people in the 25 to 44 age category, compared to the Metro Toronto and provincial average is indicative of the relatively limited career opportunities currently found in the study area. Increased emphasis on tourism development of a year round nature will result in more employment opportunities in the service sector and other related sectors should result in a modification of this out-migration in the working age groups.

Income

In 1978, 27.4% of Ontario's population who filed income tax returns earned more than \$15,000. Within the study zone, only the City of Peterborough approached this figure with 23.8%. Haliburton County and

TABLE 6.1
HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH

Location	Historical Population					Projected Population				
	1951	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	2001
HALBURTON COUNTY										
Townships:										
Anson, Hindon & Minden	1,610	1,718	1,899	1,868	2,027	2,405				
Bicroft Improvement District	N/A	N/A	881	445	596	640				
Cardiff	443	613	516	389	415	496				
Dysart, Bruton, Clyde, Dudley, Eyre, Guilford, Harburn, Harcourt, and Havelock	2,925	2,820	2,802	2,604	3,063	3,662				
Glamorgan	410	443	412	372	444	526				
Lutterworth	341	312	309	311	421	488				
Monmouth	581	681	660	537	628	702				
Sherborne, McClintock & Livingston	390	474	453	335	357	430				
Snowdon	460	478	471	416	458	535				
Stanhope	510	473	525	491	672	911				
PETERBOROUGH COUNTY	60,789	67,981	76,375	81,859	92,417	99,930	104,233	108,676	112,604	117,439
Townships:										
Asphodel	1,345	1,423	1,440	1,452	1,576	1,696				
Belmont & Methuen	1,585	1,771	1,735	1,676	1,919	2,291				
Burleigh & Anstruther	746	899	975	946	999	1,132				
Cavan	1,879	1,927	2,216	2,471	2,830	3,748				
Chandos	518	500	441	367	415	488				
Douro	2,129	2,476	3,139	2,866	3,175	3,370				
Dummer	1,415	1,437	1,495	1,476	1,634	1,826				
Ennismore	514	569	619	760	1,503	2,885				
Galway & Cavendish	361	423	270	209	248	360				
Harvey	945	990	885	946	1,078	1,648				
Monaghan, North	1,334	2,278	3,875	886	1,035	1,099				
Monaghan, South	653	669	733	737	875	1,030				
Oronabee	3,349	4,033	4,629	3,915	4,301	4,678				
Smith	4,112	3,793	4,724	5,208	6,572	7,668				
Other Municipalities										
Havelock Village	1,132	1,205	1,260	1,224	1,251	1,280				
Lakefield Village	1,710	1,938	2,167	2,242	2,245	2,240				
Millbrook Village	734	807	891	926	908	898				
Norwood Village	925	1,017	1,060	1,093	1,183	1,243				
Peterborough City	38,272	42,698	47,185	56,177	58,111	59,683				
Indian Reserves	397	531	476	516	585	667				

TABLE 6.1
HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH

Location	Historical Population					Projected Population				
	1951	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	2001
(continued)										
<u>VICTORIA COUNTY</u>										
27, 127	28, 248	29, 750	30, 917	36, 351	43, 543	45, 720	48, 302	50, 941	53, 366	55, 532
<u>Townships</u>										
Bexley	663	657	661	601	689	885				
Carden	357	360	329	334	368	512				
Dalton	244	195	204	210	219	346				
Eldon	1,539	1,562	1,590	1,592	1,625	1,876				
Emily	1,579	1,599	1,691	1,758	2,333	3,486				
Fenelon	1,719	1,897	2,074	2,223	2,773	3,903				
Laxton, Digby & Longford	508	531	593	570	616	698				
Manvers	1,872	1,982	2,063	2,165	2,399	3,049				
Mariposa	2,718	2,775	2,876	2,957	3,155	4,470				
Ops	2,074	2,359	1,928	2,042	2,324	2,858				
Somerville	1,185	1,222	1,203	1,251	1,389	1,582				
Verulam	1,298	1,336	1,404	1,330	1,585	2,209				
<u>Other Municipalities</u>										
Bohcygeon Village	1,207	1,242	1,210	1,251	1,518	1,562				
Fenelon Falls Village	1,304	1,137	1,359	1,404	1,616	1,637				
Lindsay Town	9,603	10,110	11,399	12,090	12,746	13,062				
Onemee Village	742	837	809	857	777	790				
Sturgeon Point Village	13	23	21	16	36	45				
Woodville Village	374	406	399	431	473	573				
<u>DURIHAM REGION</u>										
Brock Township	5,609	5,903	6,354	6,609	7,601	8,820				
<u>YORK REGION</u>										
Georgina Township	3,004	3,273	3,885	4,168	14,959	18,530				
<u>SIMCOE COUNTY</u>										
<u>Townships</u>										
Hara	2,143	2,357	2,495	2,651	3,071	3,654				
Rama	797	818	916	956	1,100	1,287				
<u>NORTHERN REGION</u>										
Hastings Village	819	816	897	872	938	990				

TABLE 6.1

HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH

Location	Historical Population					Projected Population				
	1951	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	2001
(continued)										
<u>HASTINGS COUNTY</u>										
Townships										
Bangor, McIure & Wicklow	1,039	1,140	963	745	812	815				
Faraday	973	1,578	1,570	1,018	1,258	1,241				
Herschel	-	-	652	569	591	859				
Monteagle	1,531	1,706	1,200	984	1,039	1,127				
Other Municipalities										
Bancroft Village	1,334	1,669	2,615	2,152	2,276	2,332				
<u>RENFREW COUNTY</u>										
Townships										
Radcliffe	638	755	728	670	780	769				
Sherwood, Jones & Burns	1,164	1,270	1,301	1,430	1,528	1,580				
Other Municipalities										
Barry's Bay Village	1,218	1,366	1,439	1,388	1,432	1,266				
STUDY AREA TOTAL	115,855	126,919	140,068	144,756	175,524*	197,538				
Percentage Increase	-	9.5%	10.4%	3.3%	21.3%	12.5%	4.9%	5.1%	4.6%	2.9%
Percentage Increase	-	17.6%	15.4%	11.6%	10.7%	7.3%	5.6%	5.1%	4.2%	2.3%
Provincial Population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* 1971 figures include areas added to various counties through boundary changes

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Population
Ministry of Treasury & Economics, Ontario Statistics

TABLE 6.2
AGE DISTRIBUTION BY PERCENTAGE, 1976

Age Category	Haliburton County	Peterborough County	Victoria County	Peterborough City	Lindsay Town	Study Area	Province of Ontario	Metro Toronto
Less than 5 years	6.3%	6.9%	7.1%	6.7%	6.4%	7.1%	7.3%	7.0%
5 - 14 years	16.6	17.5	17.1	16.2	16.4	17.5	17.8	16.7
15 - 24 years	15.5	18.8	16.8	19.9	18.8	17.7	18.8	18.2
25 - 34 years	12.3	14.1	13.7	14.2	12.9	13.8	15.8	17.2
35 - 44 years	10.0	10.6	9.9	10.2	10.3	10.4	11.7	12.8
45 - 54 years	11.1	11.5	10.4	11.5	10.2	11.0	11.3	11.9
55 - 64 years	12.6	10.2	11.2	10.1	10.0	10.5	8.4	8.0
65 + years	15.6	10.5	13.8	11.2	15.1	12.0	8.9	8.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Census Population; Compusearch, Trade Area Analysis

Victoria County indicate a much lower income level with 12.7% and 18.5%, respectively, indicating an income level of more than \$15,000.¹

The table below compares household income figures for the study area, Metro Toronto and the Province.

TABLE 6.3
COMPARATIVE HOUSEHOLD INCOME LEVELS, 1976

	<u>Study Area</u>	<u>Metro Toronto</u>	<u>Province of Ontario</u>
Average Household Income	\$17,056	\$22,449	\$20,681
	<u>Percentage of Households</u> <u>in Each Income Class</u>		
	%	%	%
Less than \$6,000	13.5	7.3	8.9
\$ 6,000 - \$ 9,000	15.6	9.6	11.3
\$10,000 - \$14,999	18.2	13.7	15.6
\$15,000 - \$24,999	34.1	37.3	37.0
\$25,000 +	18.6	32.1	27.2

Source: Compusearch, Trade Area Analysis

The generally lower levels of household income in the study zone are partially attributed to the fact that in 39% of the households in the study zone both husband and wife worked, while in Metropolitan Toronto and Ontario the comparative figures were 48% and 44%, respectively. The unemployment level, at 7%, was also higher in the study zone than in Metro or Ontario where it was 6%.

CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

Table 6.4 compares selected consumer household expenditures in the study zone, Metropolitan Toronto and Ontario based on 1979 Statistics Canada data estimates. It focusses on tourism and recreation related expenditures as a percentage of total consumer expenditure. While the average household expenditure indicates the lower income situation of the study zone compared to Metropolitan Toronto and Ontario, the percentage of total expenditure in each category is remarkably similar. Residents of the Peterborough-Haliburton Tourism Zone are less inclined to spend money on food/alcohol away from home, travel and transportation, operation of their automobile, and tourism and recreation. The expenditure habits exhibited in Table 6.4 primarily reflect the less affluent and less urban oriented nature of the study zone.

SEASONAL RESIDENCES

Table 6.5 presents the available data on the number of seasonal residences (cottages) in the study zone. Since the data from Ontario Hydro and the Ministry of Revenue is sufficiently similar for Peterborough, Haliburton and Victoria (30,612 and 29,667, respectively), the overall figure from Hydro has been accepted as a reasonable estimate of the total number of cottages in the study zone.

The Ontario Recreation Survey indicates that the average party size of those using a cottage on a weekend is 4.4, and a vacation 4.5. Accepting the lower of these figures, it is estimated that a potential overnight non-resident population of 173,000 persons exists for the study zone from cottagers alone.

If the current trend toward winterization of cottages continues, the average number of days per year a cottage is used will likely increase from its presently estimated 49 to 57 days.²

TABLE 6.4
COMPARATIVE CONSUMER EXPENDITURE LEVELS, 1979

	STUDY AREA			METROPOLITAN TORONTO			ONTARIO		
	\$15,216			\$18,696			\$17,238		
Total Average Household Consumer Expenditure	Average Household Expenditure	Percentage Of Total Expenditure		Average Household Expenditure	Percentage Of Total Expenditure		Average Household Expenditure	Percentage Of Total Expenditure	
Total Food	\$3,381	22.2%		\$4,374	23.4%		\$4,032	23.4%	
Food Prepared at Home	2,503	16.4		3,131	16.8		2,891	16.8	
Food/Alcohol Away From Home	878	5.8		1,242	6.6		1,141	6.6	
Total Travel and Transportation	2,496	16.4		3,246	17.4		2,993	17.4	
Auto and Truck Purchase	886	5.8		1,010	5.4		933	5.4	
Auto and Truck Operation	1,038	6.8		1,445	7.7		1,330	7.7	
Bicycles	23	0.2		32	0.2		29	0.2	
Rented and Leased Vehicles	35	0.2		49	0.3		45	0.3	
Local Commuting/Transport	177	1.2		211	1.1		195	1.1	
Intercity Transport	172	1.1		216	1.2		200	1.2	
Total Tourism and Recreation	764	5.0		1,007	5.4		930	5.4	
Admission to Events	79	0.5		110	0.6		101	0.6	
Recreational Fees	42	0.3		62	0.3		57	0.3	
Recreational Equipment	6	0.04		7	0.04		6	0.03	
Sporting/Athletic Equipment	44	0.3		65	0.3		60	0.4	
Camping/Picnic Equipment	12	0.08		14	0.07		13	0.08	
Hobbies and Crafts	35	0.2		46	0.2		43	0.3	
Package Holiday Trips	113	0.7		148	0.8		137	0.8	
Other Holiday Expenses	38	0.2		43	0.2		40	0.2	

Source: Tradarea Profile, Compusearch Market and Social Research Limited, 1981

TABLE 6.5
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRIVATE COTTAGES, 1979

	Ontario Hydro 1979 Intermittent <u>Hydro Permits</u>	Ministry of Revenue 1981 Seasonal Dwelling Property <u>Code</u>
County of Peterborough		
Asphodel Township	206	195
Belmont and Methuen	2,115	1,208
Burleigh and Anstruther	1,262	1,401
Cavan	41	8
Chandos	962	876
Douro	157	132
Dummer	728	674
Ennismore	530	503
Galway and Cavendish	1,536	1,589
Harvey	1,929	1,829
North Monaghan	1	4
Otonabee	207	169
Smith	1,327	1,220
South Monaghan	309	325
	<u>11,310</u>	<u>11,033</u>
Provisional County of Haliburton		
Cardiff Township	862	899
Anson, Hindon and Minden	1,610	1,610
Dysart, Bruton, Clyde, Dudley, Eyre,		
Guilford, Harburn, Harcourt and Havelock	3,283	2,937
Glamorgan	994	986
Lutterworth	1,052	1,003
Monmouth	442	486
Sherborne, McClintock and Livingston	1,190	1,440
Snowdon	416	388
Stanhope	1,630	1,585
Improvement District of Bicroft	-	31
	<u>11,479</u>	<u>11,365</u>

TABLE 6.5
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRIVATE COTTAGES, 1979
(continued)

	Ontario Hydro 1979 Intermittent <u>Hydro Permits</u>	Ministry of Revenue 1981 Seasonal Dwelling Property <u>Code</u>
County of Victoria		
Bexley Township	720	668
Carden	496	440
Dalton	118	100
Eldon	606	545
Emily	547	471
Fenelon	1,608	1,601
Laxton, Digby and Longford	623	553
Manvers	162	125
Mariposa	467	403
Ops	159	140
Somerville	1,380	1,270
Verulam	<u>937</u>	<u>953</u>
	<u>7,823</u>	<u>7,269</u>
County of Simcoe		
Mara Township	1,480	
Rama	<u>833</u>	
	<u>2,313</u>	
Regional Municipality of Durham		
Brock Township	<u>451</u>	
County of Renfrew		
Radcliffe Township	421	
Sherwood, Jones and Burns	<u>332</u>	
	<u>753</u>	

TABLE 6.5
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRIVATE COTTAGES, 1979
(continued)

	Ontario Hydro 1979 Intermittent Hydro Permits	Ministry of Revenue 1981 Seasonal Dwelling Property Code
County of Hastings		
Faraday Township	417	
Herschel	537	
Monteagle	128	
Bangor, Wicklow and McClure	<u>918</u>	
	<u>2,000</u>	
Regional Municipality of York		
Georgina Township	<u>2,814</u>	
District of Nipissing		
Township of Airy	37	
Murchison	8	
Dickens	1	
Lyell	48	
Sproule	-	
Canis Bay	15	
Peck	82	
Finlayson	<u>276</u>	
	<u>467</u>	
Study zone total	<u><u>39,410</u></u>	

Based on the 1979 Ontario Hydro figures, Peterborough and Haliburton counties are among the most densely developed cottage areas in the province. Approximately 7% of the province's cottages are located in these two counties. Available figures for the years between 1971 and 1979 indicate that while cottage development in Peterborough and Victoria has slowed down or stabilized, development in Haliburton has increased. Data for Snowdon Township (Haliburton County) indicates a 4.2% average annual increase since 1971.

ENDNOTES

1. Taxation Statistics 1980 Edition, Revenue Canada
2. D. Ross and B. Pack, Cottages and Cottagers, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 1979

SECTION VII
JURISDICTIONAL AND DEVELOPMENT CONTROLS

INTRODUCTION

The development of tourism strategies within Ontario is considerably influenced by a wide variety of government policies, plans and programmes. These agency policies provide frameworks designed to ensure the ordered growth and improvement of the Province's economic, social and environmental situation. Their stated directions should not be regarded as rigid constraints on innovative tourism development concepts and strategies, but rather as guidelines for determining the forms of complementary tourism development which are likely to receive governmental support. Tourism developers (public or private) should be aware of these guidelines as they play a significant role in determining the eventual success or failure of a tourism development.

Although not all government agencies have clearly stated policies dealing with tourism, those policies which do exist, reflect either overall and frequently general philosophical development stances or specific physical land-use development positions. These directives are mirrored in agency policy statements, plans and programmes, as well as official plans, by-laws and enforcement regulation.

The Peterborough-Haliburton Tourism Zone has numerous public review agencies with administrative functions and regulatory powers over tourism-related forms of development.

In addition, depending upon the location of the project within the zone, tourism development schemes are subject to review by two regional municipalities, six county municipalities, one district municipality, one city municipality, one town municipality, 11 village municipalities, 68 township municipalities, five joint planning areas and boards, six subsidiary planning areas and boards and five single independent planning areas and boards. Conservation authorities, acting as autonomous review

agencies, also have regulatory powers concerning development within the watersheds over which they have jurisdiction. There are four Conservation Authorities within the study zone.

PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL AGENCIES IMPACTING THE TOURISM INDUSTRY

While all these review agencies play significant roles in controlling and shaping tourism growth within the study area, certain public agencies exert relatively more influence. These public bodies provide services to tourism entrepreneurs which range from infrastructure loans and grants for technical assistance to the development of major attractions. They also attempt to promote travel to and within the zone through a variety of marketing efforts in other regions. Their tourism-related policy directives and the potential implications of these policies for tourism are described in Table 7.1.

PLANNING AND TOURISM

Within the province of Ontario, the use of land and water is guided by various Official Plans. Those which guide and could affect tourism development in the Peterborough-Haliburton Tourism Zone are as of March 1, 1981, those listed in Table 7.2.

Official plans within the study zone vary widely regarding tourism development. Most, like that for Hastings County do not contain policies directly relating to tourism/recreation development. Victoria County, on the other hand, has as one of the goals of its official plan the encouragement of tourism. Each proposal, however, requires a by-law amendment. The Official Plan permits recreational uses away from water (e.g. skiing). Municipalities should be encouraged to recognize and incorporate statements reflecting the recommendations of this study into their Official Plans, where appropriate.

TABLE 7.1
GOALS AND OBJECTIVES/FUNCTIONS OF PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL AGENCIES IMPACTING ON THE TOURISM INDUSTRY

AGENCY	GOALS	TOURISM-RELATED OBJECTIVES	IMPLICATIONS FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE STUDY AREA
CORTS	To develop a distinctive environmental corridor wherein a wide variety of recreation opportunities are available and recreation use is achieved.	<p>Provision of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate undeveloped open space; • An adequate number of public use areas including water access points, picnic areas, campsites, boat routes, walking trails, scenic roads; • Adequate commercial development; • Satisfactory private development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publicly built facilities will not be developed in competition with private development; • Government will encourage private sector tourism within CORTS corridor by developing new or coordinating existing incentive programs; • Future tourism development will require review by agencies enforcing many CORTS objectives.
Ministry of Natural Resources	To provide for Crown lands and waters and encourage on private lands and waters, a continuing combination of resource development, outdoor recreation and quality of environment most consistent with the social and economic well-being of the people of Ontario.	<p>Provision of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation opportunities based upon Ontario's resources of fisheries, wildlife, Provincial Parks, recreation areas and Crown lands; • Policy direction, technical and financial assistance to Ontario's Conservation Authorities; • Optimum wildlife recreation opportunities for Ontarians and as a contribution to tourism industries; • Fish populations as a stable base upon which recreational and economic benefits are derived; • Management of Provincial Parks, canoe routes, water access, winter trails on crown land, camp-grounds, trails and park concessions; • Promotion of tourism within Provincial Parks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places emphasis on Provincial Park programs which are designed to increase the contribution that parks make in the generation of government and private sector tourism revenue and employment; • Places priority on park and recreational area development which improves visitor satisfaction, attracts additional visitors, generates greater revenue to the province; • Encourages park developments which do not duplicate or compete with local private sector development; • Encourage improvement of the recreational and water-based facilities along Trent-Severn Waterway; • Encourage improvement, expansion and construction of docking and marina services and ancillary on-shore facilities; • Restock fishing supply in designated lakes; • Financial assistance to private marina operators and municipalities under BILD program.

TABLE 7.1
GOALS AND OBJECTIVES/FUNCTIONS OF PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL AGENCIES IMPACTING ON THE TOURISM INDUSTRY
(continued)

AGENCY	GOALS	TOURISM-RELATED OBJECTIVES	IMPLICATIONS FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE STUDY AREA
Ministry of Treasury and Economics	To recommend fiscal, economic and regional development policies.	• Research and develop provincial economic policies covering development strategies and stabilization measures;	• Recognizes the Peterborough area as an important recreational resource, capable of helping to maintain high quality of life image of the region;
		• Monitor the economic performance of regions and conduct sector studies of the economy;	• Identifies need for continuing development of recreation and tourism industry in the larger Peterborough area, including future development of recreation and retirement housing;
		• Examine economic and social consequences of policy proposals from other ministries;	• Identifies accommodation and foodservice sectors of the tourist industry as most likely sources of future employment growth in Haliburton's service sector.
		• Increase funding for programs which assist tourist operators with the cost of upgrading their facilities.	
Ministry of Industry and Tourism	To stimulate employment, income and economic development through the systematic improvement, development and marketing of Ontario's tourism industry and improve the quality of the tourism experience in the province	• Encourage and support the development of a system of attractions and events of provincial and regional significance;	• Places priority on four season destination developments;
		• Provide traveller support services (accommodation, foods, transportation, information) in response to existing and projected consumption patterns;	• Provides financial assistance for improving and upgrading facilities through Tourism Redevelopment Incentive Program (TRIP), Employment Development Fund and the Ontario Development Corporations;
		• Ensure the existence of an effective and efficient infrastructure to complement provincial tourism resources;	• Initiates grading system for tourist accommodation, providing incentive to improve lodging facilities;
		• Encourage and assist in upgrading the existing tourism plant.	• Provides financial assistance toward infrastructure costs for world-class resort developments and theme parks.

TABLE 7.1
GOALS AND OBJECTIVES/FUNCTIONS OF PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL AGENCIES IMPACTING ON THE TOURISM INDUSTRY
(continued)

AGENCY	GOALS	TOURISM-RELATED OBJECTIVES	IMPLICATIONS FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE STUDY AREA
Ministry of Culture and Recreation	To develop policies and operate programs related to heritage conservation, sports and fitness, libraries, community information and multicultural support.	Provision of:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps to revitalize, stabilize and enhance character of communities and protect heritage properties from unsympathetic alteration; • Helps small municipalities to protect and enhance their heritage properties; • Assists municipalities in enhancing and protecting significant street furniture, ornamental elements, landscaping and other important elements of the built environment; • Attempts to reveal economic benefits associated with re-vivifying other older structures; • Attempts to encourage public awareness of heritage environments through development of promotional materials; • Encourages use of heritage properties for tourism development in small communities; • Matching grants to municipalities for repairing the facades of old buildings of historical or tourism significance under building rehabilitation and improvement campaign (BRIC).
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation, protection, preservation of Ontario's historical, archaeological, architectural heritage resources; 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support of heritage organizations; 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration of Ontario's architectural and historical conservation programs; 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for Ontario Heritage Foundation grants or loans to assist with the restoration of buildings of historical importance or architectural value; 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys and evaluations of area heritage resources where projects are proposed involving land disturbance or other environmental impact; 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support of provincial plaque and heritage publication grants program; 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation easement agreements with owners of heritage properties. 	

TABLE 7.1
GOALS AND OBJECTIVES/FUNCTIONS OF PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL AGENCIES IMPACTING ON THE TOURISM INDUSTRY
(continued)

AGENCY	GOALS	TOURISM-RELATED OBJECTIVES	IMPLICATIONS FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE STUDY AREA
Ministry of Environment	To provide Ontarians with the highest level of environmental protection and management.	Provision of:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides guidelines for abatement and control of cottage and other shoreline-based pollution problems; Provides guidelines regarding lake carrying capacity potential; Provides environmental quality standards for new tourism developments; Provides guidelines related to noise, storm water, water quality, solid waste, sewer and water services associated with tourism development; Recognizes the importance of tourism development which harmonizes with the base natural attractions of the study area.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution control programs relating to septic tanks, litter, boating, ice huts; 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of water quality in recreation lakes and developing lake restoration methods; 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of water quality programs related to lakes and other inland waters; 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment, at the planning stage, of any activity by government, utilities, government funded projects and related activities in the private sector which may have significant environmental impact; 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspections of complaints regarding communal water and sewage works, marinas, boats, ice huts, pesticide use, and noxious weeds; 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information regarding relationships between aquatic organisms and the water environment; 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of the effects of land use on air quality; 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information regarding relationships between acid rain and the tourist industry. 	

TABLE 7.1
GOALS AND OBJECTIVES/FUNCTIONS OF PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL AGENCIES IMPACTING ON THE TOURISM INDUSTRY
(continued)

AGENCY	GOALS	TOURISM-RELATED OBJECTIVES	IMPLICATIONS FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE STUDY AREA
Ministry of Housing	To ensure that provincial interests are reflected through a sound community planning framework and by facilitating the provision and maintenance of adequate and affordable housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administer programs designed to help bring serviced land into production and speed development approvals; Approve municipal planning proposals under the Planning Act; Approve plans for subdivisions and condominiums; Promote community renewal by providing financial assistance to improve the existing financial and social environment in municipalities and unorganized territories; Review trailer park applications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviews all tourism-related land development projects as they relate to local official plans and by-laws, as well as other provincial development policies.
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs (Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)	To serve a widely dispersed Indian population, representing a full spectrum of community and individual situations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist Indian people to preserve and develop their cultural heritage and to express their cultural identity; Assist Indian communities in resources for the creation of optimum employment and income for individual members; Assist in the physical development of Indian communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides opportunities for Indian educational and vocational training programs designed to provide employment in tourism projects; Provides assistance to Indian bands in the form of loans, grants, contributions, loan guarantees, technical and management advice and specialized training for tourism-related developments.

TABLE 7.1
GOALS AND OBJECTIVES/FUNCTIONS OF PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL AGENCIES IMPACT ON THE TOURISM ZONE.
(continued)

AGENCY	GOALS	TOURISM-RELATED FUNCTIONS	IMPLICATIONS FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE STUDY AREA
Department of Industry Trade and Commerce (Canadian Government Office of Tourism)	The creation, development and maintenance of policies and programs which encourage and assist in achieving efficient and sustained growth to Canadian industry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustaining the orderly growth of tourism in Canada; • Contributing to the maximum co- ordination of federal, provincial and private activities bearing on tourism and maintaining a centre for information on tourism; • Plan, develop and recommend policy related to tourism; • Promote and assist in the establishment and development of small business enterprises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempts to increase demand for travel facilities and services; • Assists in direct market development and mass communication marketing activities for tourism; • Enters into agreements with provinces regarding cost-sharing arrangements in tourism; • Provides financial, technical and planning assistance to some tourism operations.
Department of Public Works	To ensure that existing federal real property, as well as the investment in new property, brings the best return and provides the necessary accommodations, lands and land improvements for federal departments and agencies to discharge their responsibilities effectively.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide design, construction, maintenance and property services for federal tourism projects and attraction developments; • Provide and maintain marine facilities as required by federal programs for the development and support of industry and for water level control; • Administer fine arts and heritage structures of the federal government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitates major federal tourism project development within the study area; • Provides guidelines for the control of navigable inland waters; • Gives advice on the provision of marine facilities.

TABLE 7.1
GOALS AND OBJECTIVES/FUNCTIONS OF PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL AGENCIES IMPACTING ON THE TOURISM INDUSTRY
(cont. listed)

AGENCY	GOALS	TOURISM-RELATED FUNCTIONS	IMPLICATIONS FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE STUDY AREA
Environment Canada	The protection and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment, including water, air resources, including forests, migratory birds, and other non-domestic flora and fauna.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in surveillance, inspection, analysis and enforcement of pollution control regulations; Initiation and development of joint pollution control activities with provincial governments; Revise annual migratory birds regulations which govern open seasons on migratory game birds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes an environmental framework within which tourism development should occur within CORTS' recreation corridor.
Environment Canada (Parks Canada Program)	To preserve and present special areas of Canada representative of its natural and historic heritage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To initiate and implement programs and services designed to enhance public enjoyment of parks; To preserve, commemorate and interpret persons, places and events of major national significance in historical development of Canada; Develop, operate and maintain historic and scenic areas of natural and historic significance, as well as planning and developing of their recreational potential. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans and administers development of cooperative heritage areas and canals; Provides numerous historic and scenic attractions.

TABLE 7.1
GOALS AND OBJECTIVES/FUNCTIONS OF PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL AGENCIES IMPACTING ON THE TOURISM INDUSTRY
(continued)

AGENCY	GOALS	TOURISM-RELATED FUNCTIONS	IMPLICATIONS FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE STUDY AREA
Department of Fisheries and Oceans	The management and optimum utilization of renewable aquatic resources and marine waters, and support of international agreements related to fisheries management and marine environmental quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop sports fisheries in Canada; • Cooperate with other associated agencies in developing sport fishing and other related tourism industries; • Administer federally owned harbours and marine facilities; • Cooperate with other government agencies in harbour developments and programs which are in harmony with present and future needs; • Respond to applications for marine development assistance; • Conduct hydrographic surveys and publish nautical charts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages the growth of sport fishing within the study zone; • Develops marine-related forms of tourism activity within the CORTS corridor; • Provides support and assistance for harbour and marina-related tourism development; • Promotes main tourism marine routes through study area.

TABLE 7.2

STATUS OF OFFICAL PLANS IN PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON ZONE

Regional Municipality of Durham	- Brock Township	- approved September 13, 1976
County of Hastings	- Townships of Bangor, Wicklow, McClure, Herschel, Monteagle and Faraday	- partially approved March 9, 1976
Provisional County of Haliburton	- Townships of Dysart, Bruton, Clyde, Dudley Eyre, Guilford, Harburn, Harcourt and Havelock	- approved March 20, 1970
	- Townships of Cardiff, Monmouth, Glamorgan, Snowdon, Lutterworth, Anson, Hindon, Minden, Stanhope, Sherborne, Livingstone and McClintock	- comprehensive zone by-law, no official plan
County of Peterborough	- Townships of Anstruther, Burleigh, Cavendish, Chandos, Galway and Harvey	- partially approved April 11, 1980
	- North Monaghan Township	- approved January 18, 1981
	- Otonabee Township	- partially approved November 26, 1980
	- Peterborough City	- partially approved July 27, 1973
	- Townships of Asphodel Belmont, Methuen nd Dummer	- partially approved February 1, 1977
	- Smith Township	- partially approved July 23, 1973
	- Douro Township	- approved November 20 1978
	- Ennismore Township	- partially approved August 31, 1978
	- Lakefield Village	- partially approved February 16, 1981

TABLE 7.2

STATUS OF OFFICIAL PLANS IN PETERBOROUGH-HALIBURTON ZONE

(continued)

County of Renfrew	- Radcliffe Township	- draft in preparation
	- Townships of Sherwood, Jones and Burns	- draft in preparation
County of Simcoe	- Townships of Rama and Mara	- submitted February 22, 1978
County of Victoria	- Townships of Carden, Dalton, Eldon, Fenelon, Laxton, Digby, Longford, Manvers, Mariposa and Verulam	- partially approved March 20, 1979
	- Fenelon Falls Village	- approved April 5, 1978
	- Emily Township	- approved May 21, 1975
	- Lindsay Town	- approved September 7, 1965
	- Townships of Lindsay and Ops	- partially approved February 28, 1978
	- Townships of Summerville and Bexley	- partially approved September 27, 1976
Regional Municipality of York	- Georgina Township	- draft in preparation

